424.1

PORTRAITS

OF

RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,

WITH THEIR

DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM THE

MENAGERY OF OSTERLY PARK,

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

BY W. HAYES, AND FAMILY.

LONDON:

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1794.



TO RESTRICT OF THE PROPERTY OF

MEDIA CONTROL TO

THOMAS PENNANT, ESQ.

Tanner of the policy of the state of the same of

DOWNING IN FLINTSHIRE, LLD.

F.R.S. F.S. Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Edinburgh and Perth;

F. S. Rural Oecon. of Odiham; of the Royal Academies of Sciences

of Stockholm, Upsal, and Lund, in Sweden; and of Drontheim,

in Norway, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, or ac demand a done of le town of of

On considering to whom I might venture to refer myself for the patronage of the Work now offered to the Public, it will not be a matter of wonder, that a person so eminent in the science of Zoology, and withal so accessible as Mr. Pennant, should have presently occurred to me.

Without hesitation, I was encouraged to apply to you, Sir; and I was not disappointed: with that candour which seldom fails to accompany superior knowledge, you readily allowed me to prefix your most respectable name to my Publication.

Gratitude and honesty, and that powerful motive, self-interest, will concur in exciting me to use my

DEDICATION.

utmost endeavours, that the Work may not discredit the patronage and support of such persons, as have been pleased to honour my list of subscribers with their names.

I feel myself bound, by every possible tie, to exert my utmost efforts to render this at least equal, if not superior, to any periodical publication of this kind. It has hitherto, Sir, merited your attention: and I shall have little doubt of its meeting with the approbation of my other friends, if it shall be found to be executed in such a manner as to deserve a continuance of your favour and encouragement.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Sir, your most obliged and

grateful humble servant,

WILLIAM HAYES.

Southall, Jan. 1. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

When I first engaged in the Drawings which compose the following Work, I had no intention at the moment of presenting them to the Public in the form of a periodical publication; as they were made under the patronage of the late *Robert Child*, Esq. and honoured with a place in his library, at Upton in Warwickshire. But having so large a family, all under my roof, and dependant on my labours, and having only a precarious income, determinable on my decease, I thought it my indispensable duty to prepare against an event which must happen, and perhaps very shortly, by which they would not only be deprived of protection but support.

On this occasion, I had frequent permission to consult a most respectable character in my neighbourhood, concerning the best means of placing my family in such a situation as might afford a reasonable hope of procuring, by their industry and exertion, a decent subsistence.

Upon examining some specimens of their juvenile performances, that Gentleman was pleased to consider them as convincing proofs of early genius, which was worthy of cultivation. It is to his benevolence towards me and my family, that I am indebted for the suggestion of the present plan.

As the greatest care and attention will be observed throughout this Work to render the Plates a faithful representation of the Subject, all that will be necessary in the descriptive part, will be to point out their respective Cha-

ADVERTISEMENT.

racters and Qualities, and the Countries of which they are Natives; and in this respect all necessary information will be obtained from the labours of that elegant and enlightened Character, to whom I have the honour and happiness of being permitted to dedicate this Work, and whose zeal and researches have been productive of such entertainment and improvement to the lovers of Natural History.

The First Number is now sent forth into the world; it is the joint exertion of seven of my pupils; and it is their first appeal to the Candour of a generous Public. From that Candour they have every thing to hope, and to them they cheerfully and most respectfully submit their labours; convinced that the motive will plead where the execution may have failed. But if in this first effort of their talents, there should appear a dawn of merit, in some degree deserving the protection of the numerous, respectable, and distinguished Characters who have already honoured this Work with their encouragement, it will be my duty to excite to the utmost of my power their persevering endeavours, to render this Work worthy the very flattering support with which it has been already honoured, and expressive of our united duty, respect, and gratitude.

W. HAYES.





THE ERNE.

AQUILA ALBICILLA. Briss. Av. i. 427.

GRANDE PYGARGUE. Buff. Ois. i. 99

WHITE-TAILED EAGLE. Will. Orn. 66.

CINEREOUS EAGLE. Brit. Zool. Arct. Zool. ii. 214.

Though some authors have ranked this subject among the Vultures, Mr. Pennant has observed, that it can have no claim to that Genus, as the head and neck are wholly feathered; whereas the head and neck of the Vulture are either quite bare, or only covered with down. The Erne likewise differs from the Eagle, in the want of plumage on the legs, and in the colour of the bill, which in the Eagle is a bluish black, but in the Erne a pale yellow. This bird is found in all the northern parts of Europe, as high as Iceland and Lapmark, in Greenland, Scotland, and the adjacent Isles. It is two feet nine inches long, and almost seven feet from wing to wing: is the first year wholly dusky; in the second, the cinereous colour commences, the tail becomes white, and the end of its feathers, for some time, tipped with black. If not more vigorous than the Eagle, it is at least more bloody and rapacious: it will attack large animals, fish, and birds; especially those which dive, it will watch with great attention, and pounces on them as they rise. It will venture to make its attack on young seals; in this attempt, however, it often suffers by fixing on old ones, which dive into the water, and drown it. The female is larger and more ferocious than the male; they live in pairs, and build their nest in inac-The natives of Greenland use the skin of this bird for cessible rocks. cloathing.

THE KING OF THE VULTURES.

VULTUR PAPA.

Linn

REX VULTURUM.

Briss. i. 470.

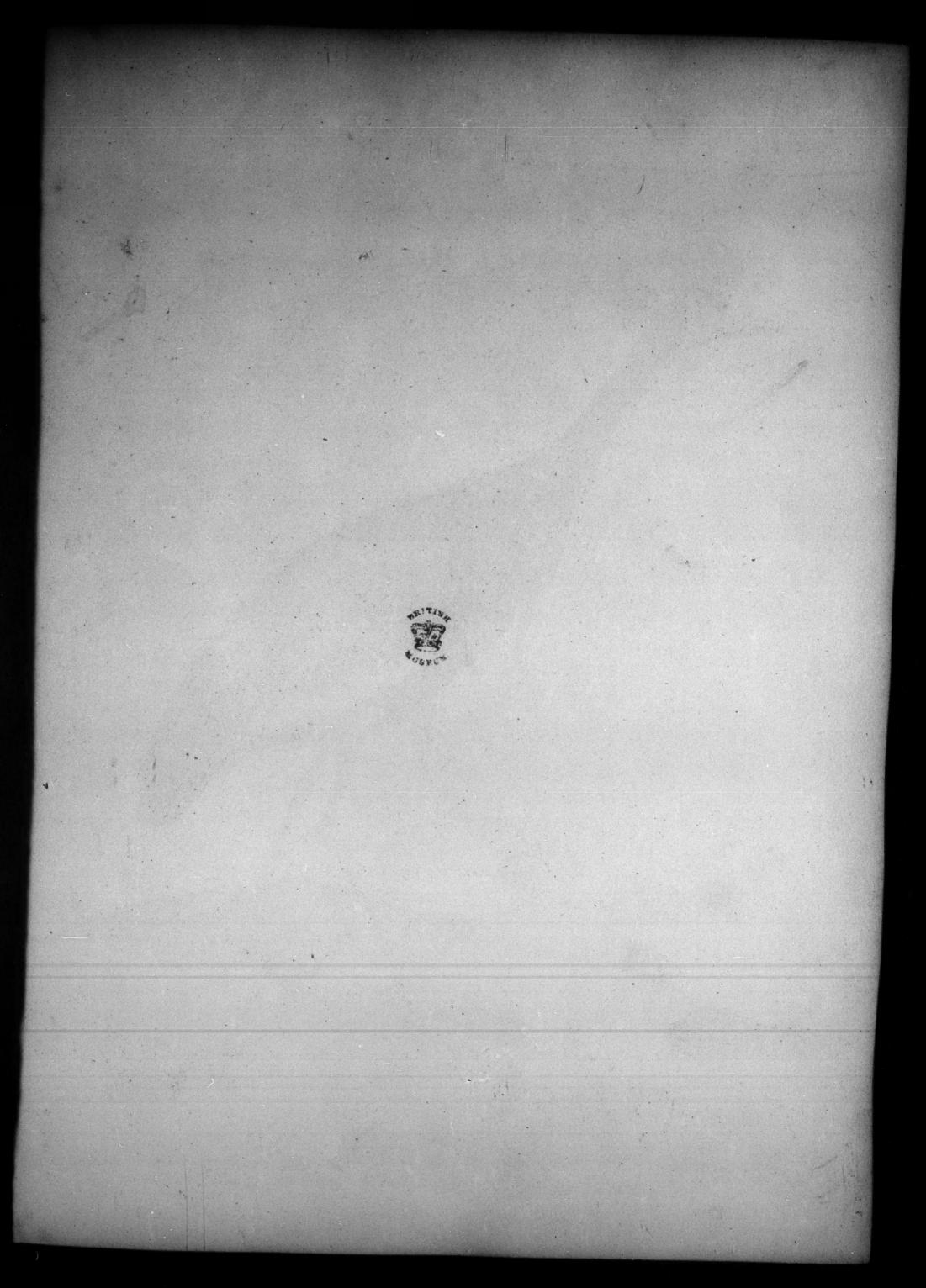
ROI DES VAUTOURS.

Buff. Ois. i. 169.

THE Count de Buffon, notwithstanding the most diligent inquiry, was not able to discover the least indication of this species among the birds of Asia and Africa; but it being very common in Mexico, New Spain, and the West India Islands, he concludes it to be peculiar to the southern region of the New Continent, though not to be met with in the Old. In size it rather exceeds the hen turkey, measuring from bill to tail two feet The head is bare: the neck furnished with a tippet of ashcoloured downy feathers, with which it can cover the greatest part of the head when at roost. Its general position is rather stooping than erect; it is extremely sensible of cold, so as to be affected on the first appearance of frost; and notwithstanding the greatest care and attention, it seldom survives the winter of our climate. It is greedy, sullen, deceitful, and rapacious: will prey on fish, lizards, and even on putrid carcases; its sense of smelling is exquisite, and corruption to them hath powerful attractions. In some birds of this species, the body is of a reddish white, in others it is more inclinable to buff. The bill also varies in colour, being in some wholly red, in others of a bright orange at the extremity, and black in the middle: the feet and nails also differ, being of straw colour, with the nails black: in others the feet and nails are of a dull red: the nails in all are short, and very slightly curved. Although this is a most beautiful bird, it is neither elegant, noble, nor generous; and from the nature of its food, it contracts so disgusting a smell, that the Indians, who eat every thing without distinction (even the rattle-snake), will not touch this bird. The most Honourable the Marquis of Stafford did me the honour of presenting me with a pair of these birds, for which I embrace this opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgments.









THE CROWNED AFRICAN CRANE.

Ardea Pavonina.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 233. 1.

L'Oiseau Royal.

Buff. Orn. v. p. 511.

Lath. iii. p. 34.

Crowned African Crane.

Edw. iv. p. 192.

This bird was first brought into Europe by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century; it is a native of Africa, particularly on the Coast of Guinea, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and as far as Cape Verd; where it is so far domesticated as frequently to associate and feed with the common poultry.

I have had frequent opportunities of examining several of these birds in this very curious collection: this beautiful subject was presented to Lady Ducie by the Countess of Chatham, in the most perfect state of plumage.

Though less graceful than the Numidian Crane, it is yet more gentle and familiar. It is much delighted with being taken notice of, and was a constant attendant on those who visited this delightful spot, making the tour of the menagery, with slow but measured steps; and always parting with the company with much apparent regret, which it expressed by raising the head, extending the neck, and making a hoarse unpleasant cry, somewhat resembling the Crane.

When erect, it is near four feet high, and measures from wing to wing five feet four inches. It runs with great rapidity; and not only flies very well, but is able, like the Crane, to sustain it for a long time together. In a state of nature, it frequents the banks of large rivers, and, like the Heron tribe, feeds on small fish, worms, and seeds.

As it had the advantage of every accommodation, it bore the severity of our climate very well. This was the female; but the drawing being taken when the bird was in its most perfect state, it is very little, if at all, inferior to the male, either in size or beauty.

THE NUMIDIAN CRANE.

ARDEA VIRGO.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 234. 2.

LA GRUE DE NUMIDIE, vulgairement,

DEMOISELLE DE NUMIDIE.

Bris. Orn. v. p. 288.

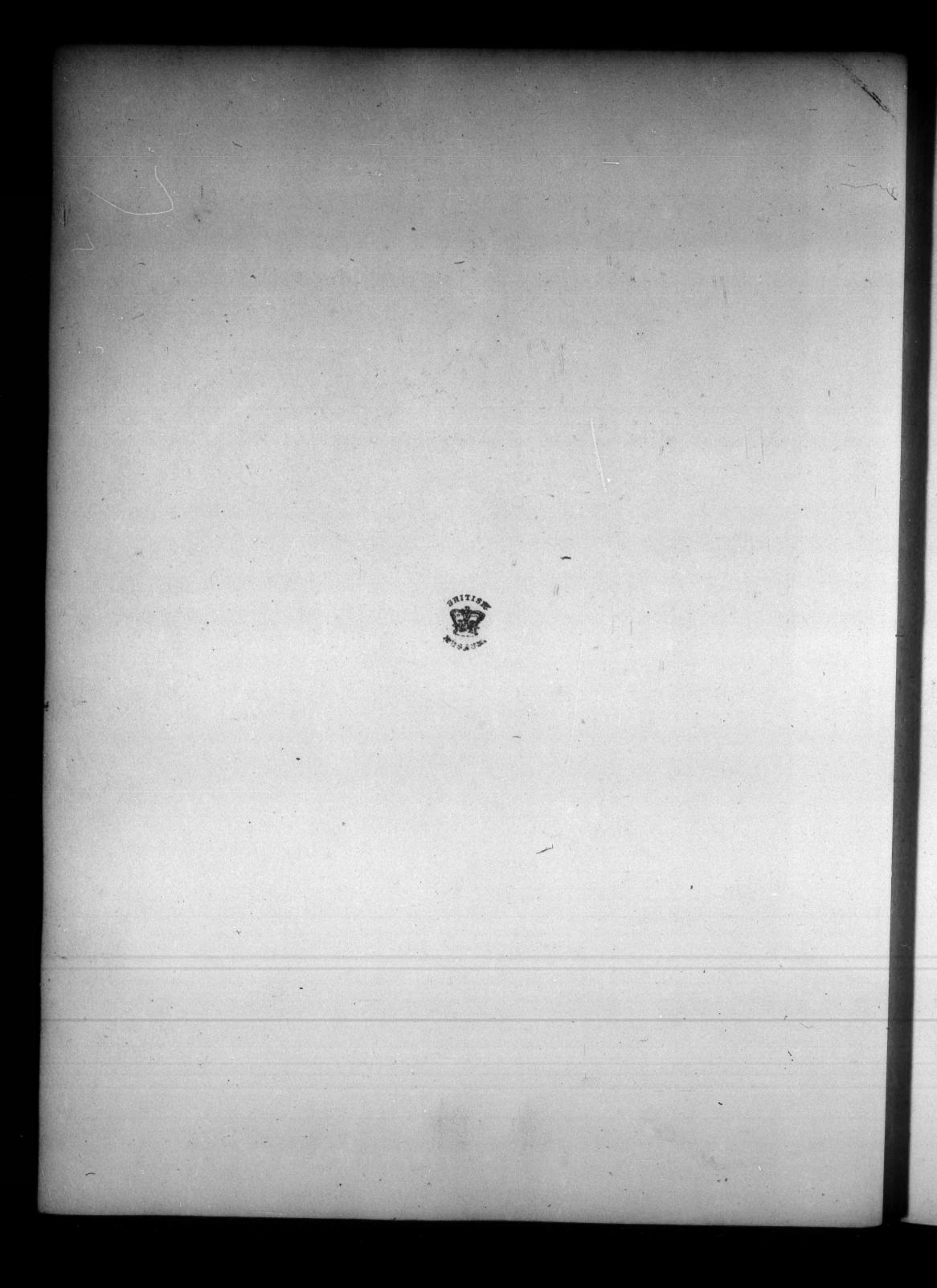
This is the most pleasing bird in the Osterly Collection, and has received the name of Demoiselle, on account of its elegant form, its graceful attitudes, and affected gestures.

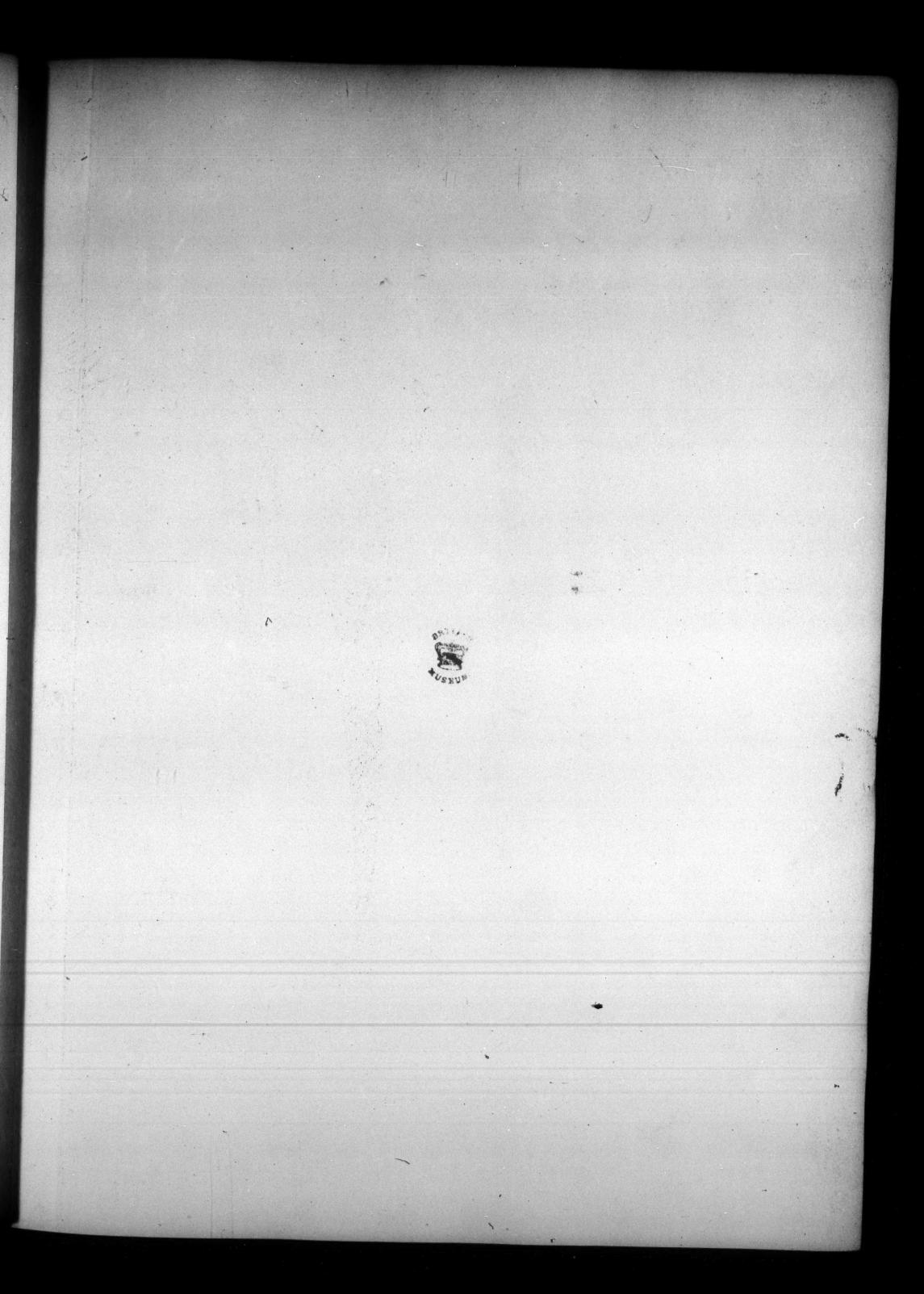
The bill is not so long as the Crane, the head (except the crown, which is pale ash colour) and neck are black, the fore part of the neck is adorned with long, soft, narrow-pointed black feathers, which fall over the breast, the rest of the body is of a most delicate bluish ash colour, except the tips of the greater quills and tail, which are dusky; from behind each eye there springs a tuft of long, soft white feathers, of the most delicate texture, which descend in a graceful manner, and which float with the least motion of the wind.

It is gentle and social, apparently much pleased at being admired, and embracing every opportunity of shewing and setting itself off to the greatest advantage to those who seem attracted by its beauty; it accompanies the visiters in their walk in the most graceful manner imaginable, and puts itself into a variety of attitudes, as if it were preparing to entertain the company with a dance.

It is a native of the tropical parts of Africa, on the coasts of Guinea and Tripoli, along the coast of the Mediterranean, and likewise of Egypt. It has been in a manner naturalized in this country. The subject of this Plate, with several others, were hatched and reared in the Osterly Menagery.









THE PAINTED PHEASANT, MALE.

PHASIANUS PICTUS.

LE FAISAN DORE' DE LA CHINE.

LE TRICOLOR HUPPE DE LA CHINE.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 272. 5.

Bris. Orn. i. p. 271.

Bris. Ois. ii. p. 355.

This subject is very justly ranked in the number of the most beautiful birds preserved in this menagery, and in the collections of the curious. It is a native of China, where it is called Kin-ki. In size it is less than the common Pheasant (though more elegantly shaped), being two feet nine inches from the point of the bill to the end of the tail.

As the greatest attention will be observed in colouring the Plates of this work, in order to give a faithful representation of each subject, I shall not in general have occasion to enter into a particular description of the colours; but here it will be necessary to assist the pencil.

The crest is of a most splendid, burnished gold colour, the feathers appearing like silk, which it can erect or depress at pleasure; the cheeks are a tawny flesh colour, thinly beset with feathers; the back of the neck covered with long loose plumage of a bright orange, square at the ends, and marked with transverse bars of a rich velvet black; these likewise can be erected at pleasure, the same as in the domestic cock. In the season of love, when he is addressing the hen, these feathers form a circle from the hind part of the neck to the bill. The feathers from the bottom of the neck to the back are of a deep bronzed green, rounded at the ends, and marked with a circle of black, and which change their position from side to side, according to the attitude of the bird. The coverts of the tail are stiff, long, narrow, and of a bright crimson, and are divided on each side the tail, as expressed in the Plate.

This species is now become naturalized to our climate; they are hardy birds, and require no other attention in breeding them than what is necessary for the common Pheasant.

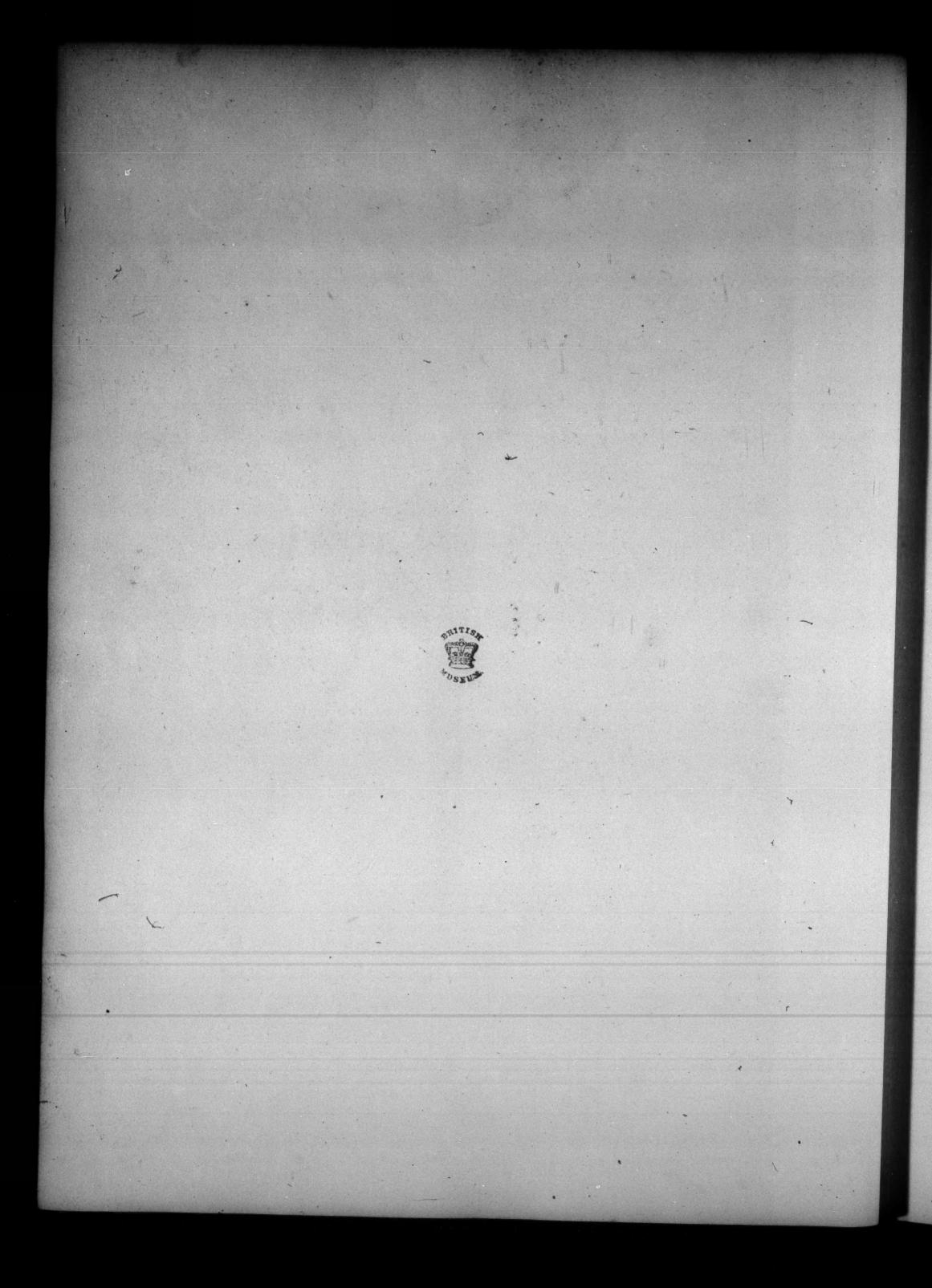
THE PAINTED PHEASANT, FEMALE.

Instead of being decorated with the gaudy and splendid tints of the male, her plumage is even inferior to the common hen Pheasant, her general colours being a combination of different shades of brown, rufous, tawny, and dusky white. She is likewise smaller than the male, the tail much shorter, and not arched; the legs have no spurs.

The feathers on the head form a small crest, which is only perceptible when she is agitated. She wants likewise the long stiff coverts of the tail, which so very particularly characterize the cock: yet there have been various instances of its transmutation from the dusky colour into the brilliant lustre of the male; one in particular preserved in the menagery of the Countess of Essex, in the space of six years experienced this transformation, and was not to be distinguished from the cock, but from the colour of the eyes, and the shortness of the tail.

It has been generally understood that this remarkable change of colour, whenever it takes place (it being accidental), usually happens to such hens as are four or five years old, when they are neglected by the cock; but Mr. Latham informs us, that the change of plumage in the female is not confined to the Pheasant alone, but has frequently been observed in domestic poultry, when spurs have also sprouted out on the legs of a hen, she crowed at intervals like a cock, and continued to lay eggs, and bred for some years afterwards. A Pea hen of Lady Tyntes', after having many broods, assumed much of the plumage of the cock, with the fine train feathers of the tail.









TOURACO.

Cuculus Persa.

Lin. Syst. 171. 17.

Le Cougou verd hupe' de Guine'e.

Bris. Orn. iv. 152.

Buff. Ois. vi. 300.

Tourago Cuckow.

Lath. i. p. 2. 545.

THE subject of this Plate, which is now before me, is nearly of the size of a magpie, but its tail being frequently spread, increases its apparent bulk, and makes it seem larger than it is in point of fact. It is a native of Africa, and very justly claims a place among the number of the most beautiful birds of this elegant menagery.

The bill is short and compressed sideways, the upper mandible rather arched, but not overhanging the lower. The nostrils are covered with feathers reflected from the forehead; the gape is wide, and separated as far as under the eye, which is lively and uncommonly brilliant; the irides hazle brown, encircled with scarlet caruncles.

The feathers on the crown form a crest, which the bird can raise or depress at pleasure. The plumage is composed of fine soft feathers, or rather fibres, of a delicate silky texture. The legs and feet are of a deep ash colour; the claws are sharp and strong, the toes two forward and two behind.

Edwards is not certain to what genus this subject belongs, but thinks it approaches the nearest to the Cuckow. The Count de Buffon cannot conceive why our Nomenclators range it with the Cuckow, from the common character of having two toes before and two behind, a property belonging to many other birds. But Brisson and Latham decidedly place it with the Cuckow.

RED-BREASTED LONG-TAILED FINCH.

La Veuve A' collier d'or. Buf. Ois. iv. p. 155.

Whidah Bunting.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 312. 19.

Bris. Orn. iii. p. 20.

Buf. Ois. iv. p. 155.

Lath. ii. p. 1. 178.

THE Count de Buffon treats of eight species of this family, which are generally known by the name of Widow, being a corruption of the word Whidah, a kingdom of Africa, on the Coast of Guinea, where they are common, as well as at Angola, and have likewise been received from Mozambique, a small island lying on the eastern coast of the same continent. They are not confined to Africa only, for they are met with in Asia, and in the Philippine Islands, in the Indian seas.

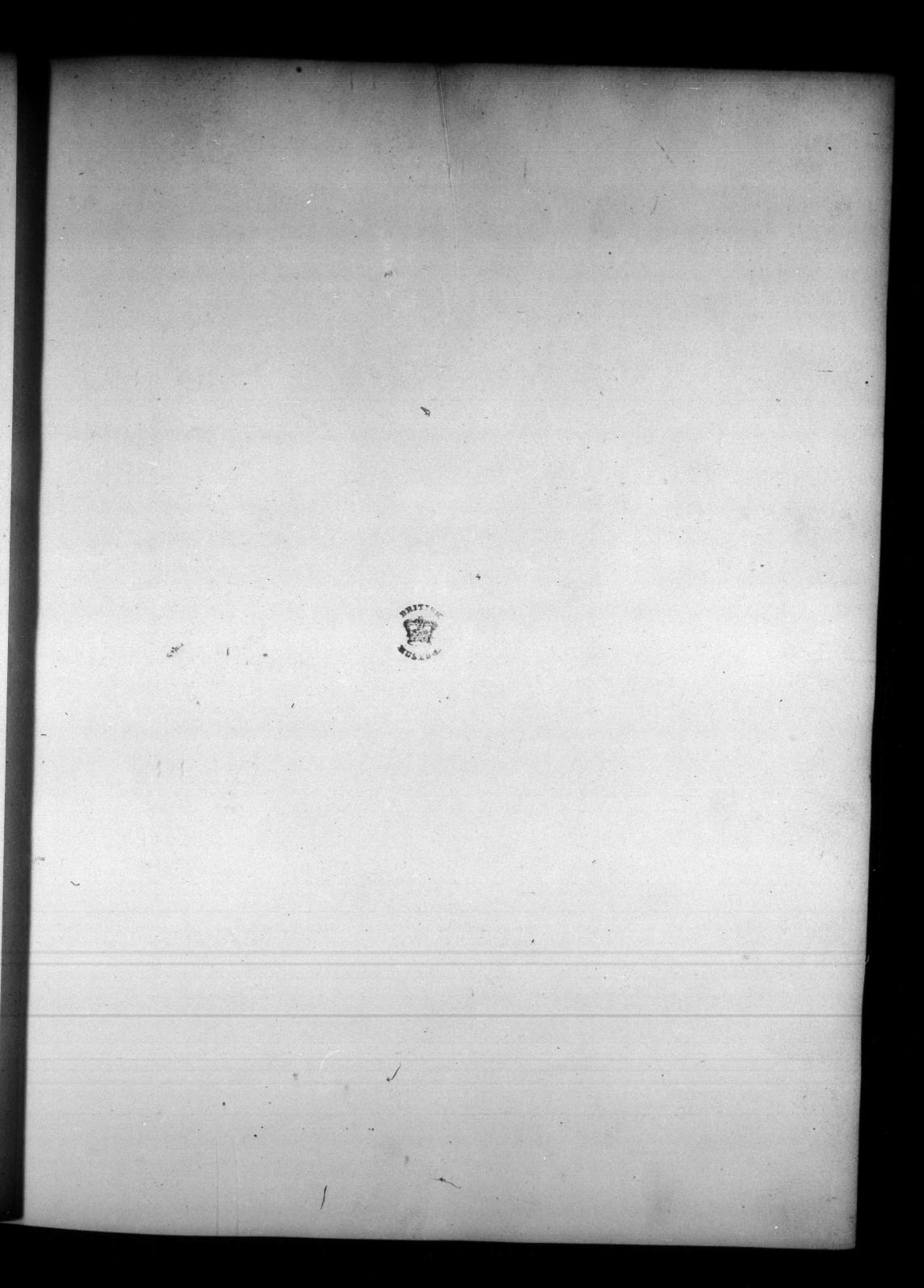
The subject of this Plate is represented in its summer garb, at which season it acquires the addition of four feathers, which spring from the rump; the two outermost are nearly thirteen inches in length, broad in the middle, narrow at the end; about the middle of these feathers arises a long thread; the two middle feathers are four inches long, very broad, and terminate by a thread; those feathers are marked with undulated transverse bars, and are of a glossy black.

This bird moults twice a year; its first moult is in the spring, at which time it begins to assume its summer dress, but it is not until June that it has recovered its perfect plumage: its second moulting takes place about the beginning of November, it then loses the four feathers above the tail, and the mourning garb of the widow, and by degrees its plumage becomes a mixture of black, brown, tawny, and white, very much resembling the Brambling. The circle of the eye, the bill, and legs experience no variation.

They are very lively sprightly birds, and have an agreeable note, which is supposed to have induced Edwards to class them with the Finches.









GREAT CROWNED INDIAN PIGEON.

COLUMBA CORONATA.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 282.

Le Faisan couronne' des Indes.

Bris. Orn. i. 279.

Lath. ii. p. 2. 620.

This subject is nearly the size of a hen Turkey, in consequence of which Brisson, not having seen the living bird to form a judgment of its instincts and habits, was induced to rank it as a Pheasant, and it was considered as such until Edwards had an opportunity of receiving from Governor Loton a particular history of its character and manners, without which information he never would have conceived that a bird of this magnitude could belong to the family of pigeons.

The note of this bird is cooing and plaintive, but considerably louder, and more expressive of lowing than cooing, than that of the common pigeon.

As the colours of the plumage are exactly given in the Plate, any prolix description would be superfluous. It may perhaps be necessary to observe, that the head is ornamented with a beautiful crest, and the feathers which compose it vary in their length, those in the front not being more than half an inch long, increasing by degrees until they are in length near five inches, the webs being of a loose texture as expressed in the Plate.

These birds are natives of the Molucca Isles, in the Indian seas, under the line, and found in great plenty in New Guinea, from whence they were taken to the Isle of Banda, where they are called by the natives Bululu, and by the Dutch, Kroon-Vogel.

A pair of these birds were presented to Lady Ducie, and kept for some time in the menagery; and it was by her Ladyship's particular order that this drawing was made, at the time they were in the most perfect plumage.

SHAFT-TAILED WHIDAH

EMBERZA REGIA.

Lin. Syst. i. 313.

La Veuve de la Cote d'Afrique. Bris. Orn. iii. 129.

La Veuve a' quatre brins.

Buf. Ois. iv. 158.

The Shaft-tailed Bunting.

Lath. ii. p. 1. 183.

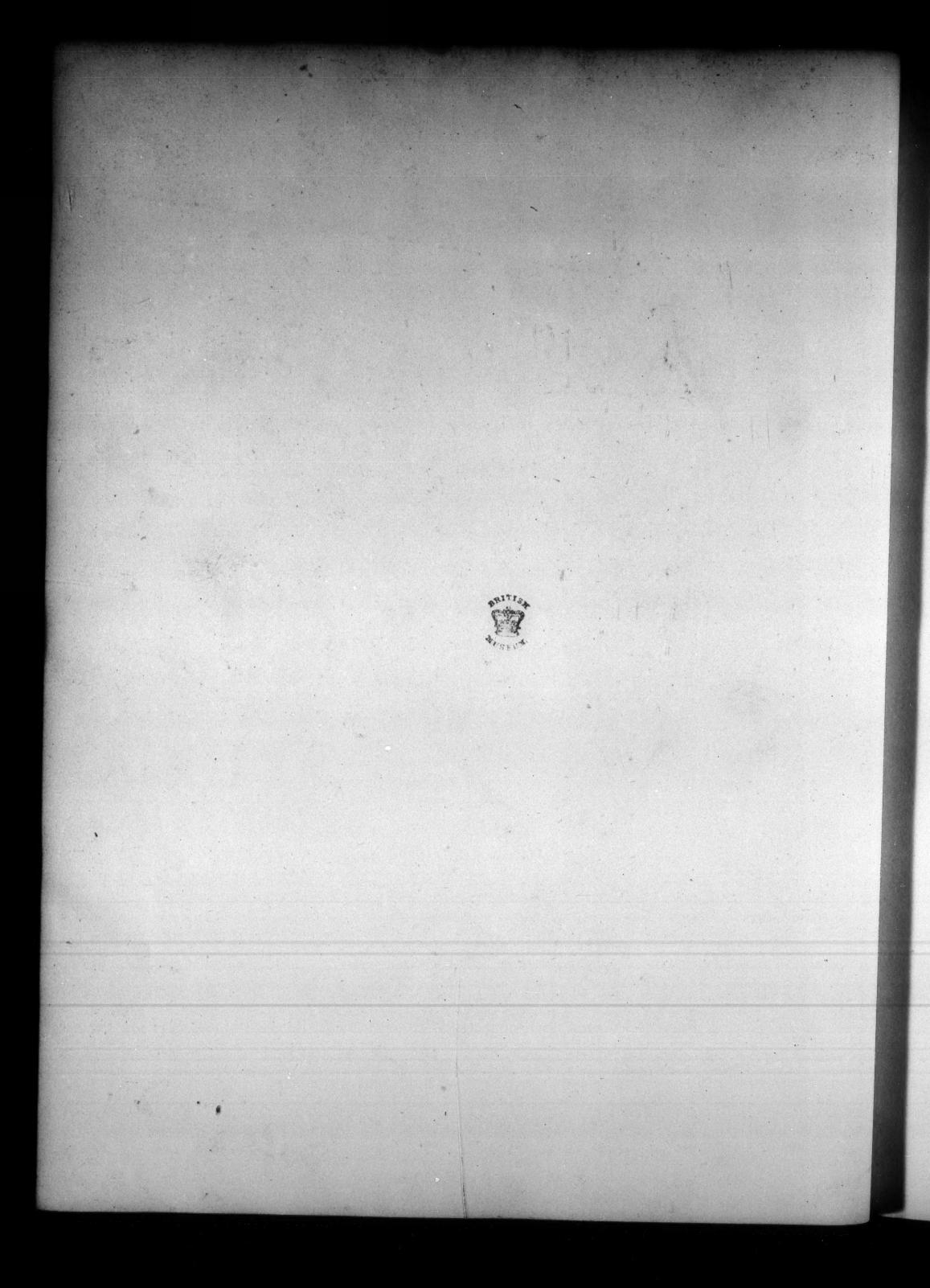
This subject is the male, and is a native of Africa; it is more rare than the broad-tailed Whidah, and not so large, being about the size of a linnet. It moults twice, in the same manner as the other, and is here represented in its summer dress.

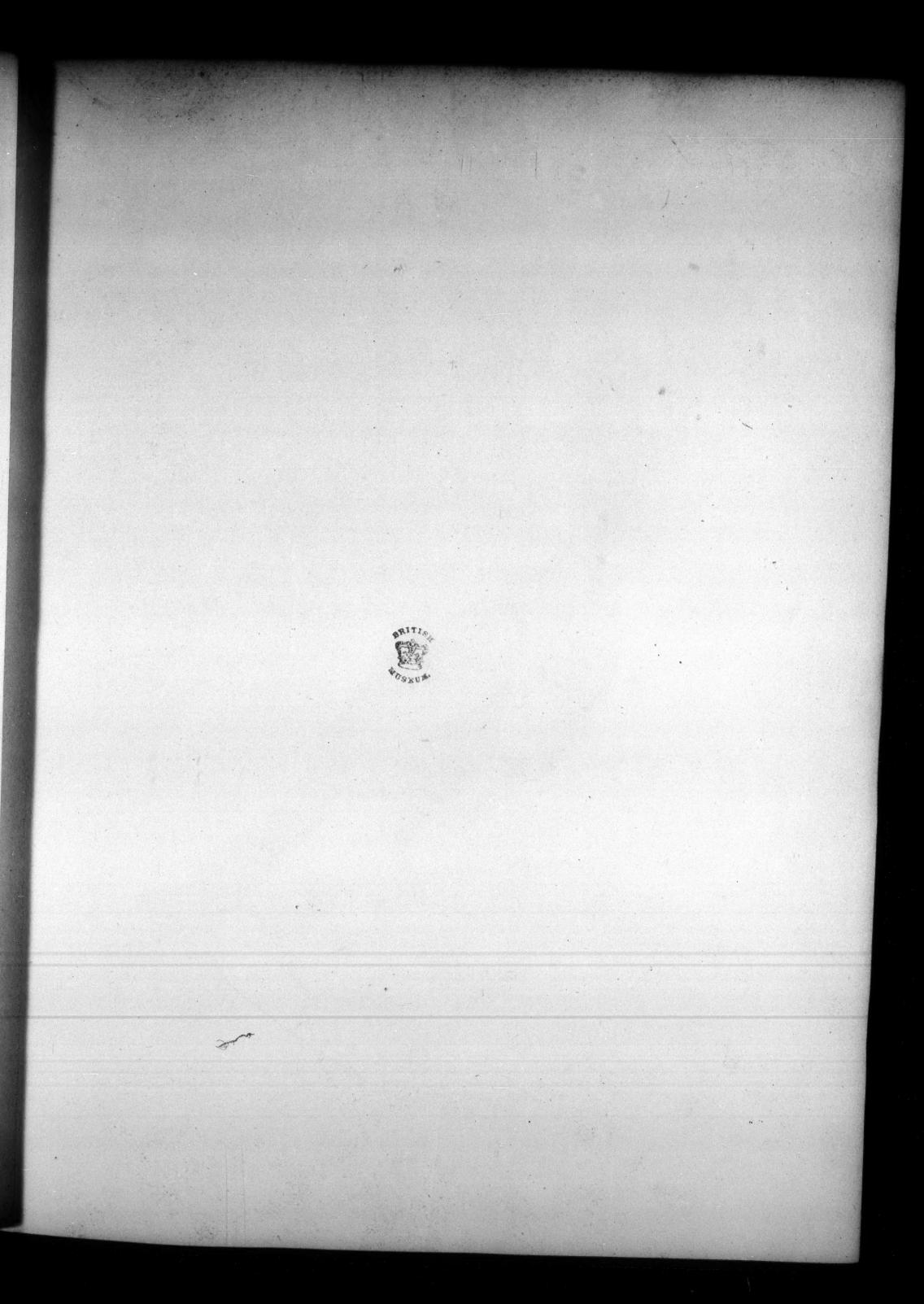
The bill is red, the head black, the throat and parts round the neck, breast, and lower belly, exhibit a blush or pale red, which becomes deeper as it extends behind the neck, which is spotted with black; the lower part of the thighs, and coverts under the tail are black, the four middle feathers of the tail are near ten inches long, and are simple shafts, being only feathered about two inches at the ends, the legs are flesh colour.

In winter this bird loses the long feathers of the tail, its whole plumage changes to a mixture of brown, tawny, and grey, and it can hardly be distinguished from the linnet.

The female is brown, and is not decorated with the four long feathers of the tail, as the male; she likewise experiences the same moultings, but the change is less perceptible than in the male, from the cause above mentioned. In the coure of this work these birds will be given in their winter dress.









Curafso - Male.

CURASSO. MALE.

CRAX GLOBICERA.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 270, 4.

Le Hocco de Curasso.

Bris. Orn. i. p. 300.

Curassow Bird.

Edw. Glean. ii. p. 295.

Globose Curasso.

Lath. ii. p. ii. p. 695.

THE Count de Buffon, under the character of Hocco, has given the several species of this family; and his reason for this arrangement is the multitude of names applied by the different savages, in their jargon, as well as by nomenclators, indiscriminately to birds which have many common characters, though distinguished by trifling variations, occasioned by age, sex, or climate; a circumstance very naturally to be expected from a species which is become domesticated.

The subject of this Plate is about the size of a Turkey. The bill is convex, strong and thick; the base covered with a cere, which on the upper mandible swells into a tubercle, or round hard knob, about the size of a cherry, and of a bright yellow, from which it has acquired the name of Globe Curasso.

Another distinguished character that seems peculiar to this bird, is a most beautiful crest, extending from the bill to the back of the head, which it can erect or depress at pleasure, formed of narrow tapering feathers, of different lengths, some almost three inches long, the points reflected, and bent forwards. The head and upper part of the neck is of a rich velvety black, the rest of the body (excepting the lower belly, and under coverts of the tail, which are white) is black glossed with green, purple, and blue, according as it is viewed in different reflections of light.

CURASSO. FEMALE.

CRAX RUBRA.

LE HOCCO DE PEROU.

CRESTED CURASSO.

Lyn. Syst. i. p. 270. 2. Bris. Orn. i. p. 305. Lath. ii. p. 2. 693.

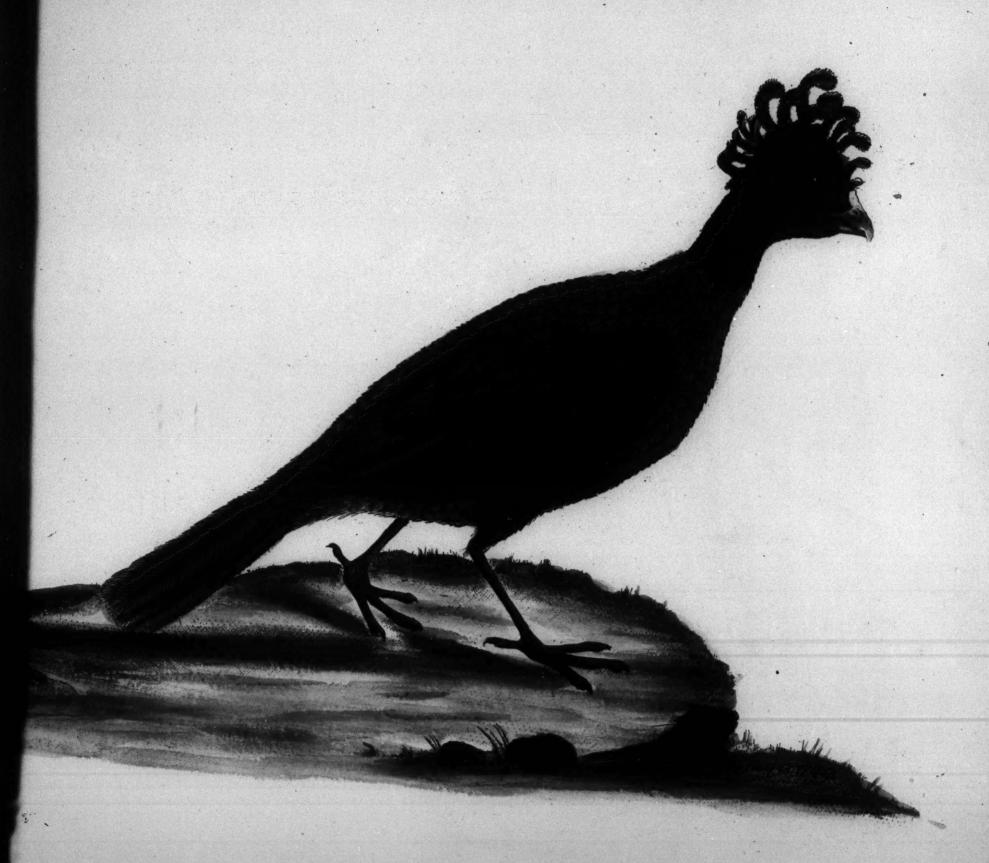
This is nearly the size of the male, though it varies much in regard to colour. The bill is shaped like his, except that it wants the yellow protuberance, which is not discernible even in the male until the second year, and then varies much in different subjects, according to their age.

The head and neck is black, though not so velvety as in the male; and, in this subject, the rest of the plumage is rather a rich chesnut brown, which becomes paler at the lower belly, and under the coverts of the tail.

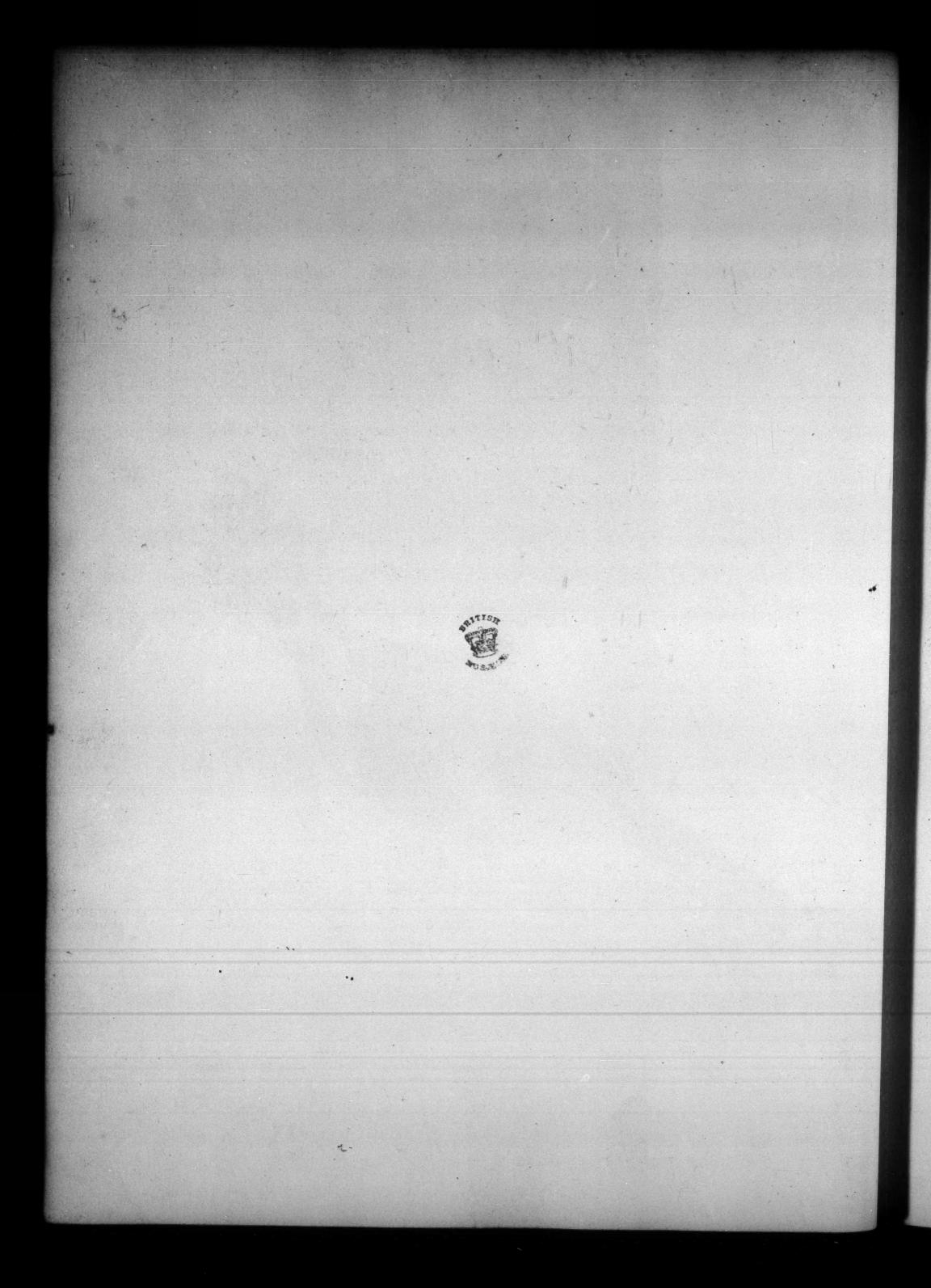
These birds are natives of Mexico and Peru. In their wild state they prefer mountainous and retired situations, and perch on the highest trees. They are so extremely stupid as to be insensible of danger; there having been instances where the sportsman has shot several out of the same flock without driving them from their situation, and reloaded his piece as often as was necessary.

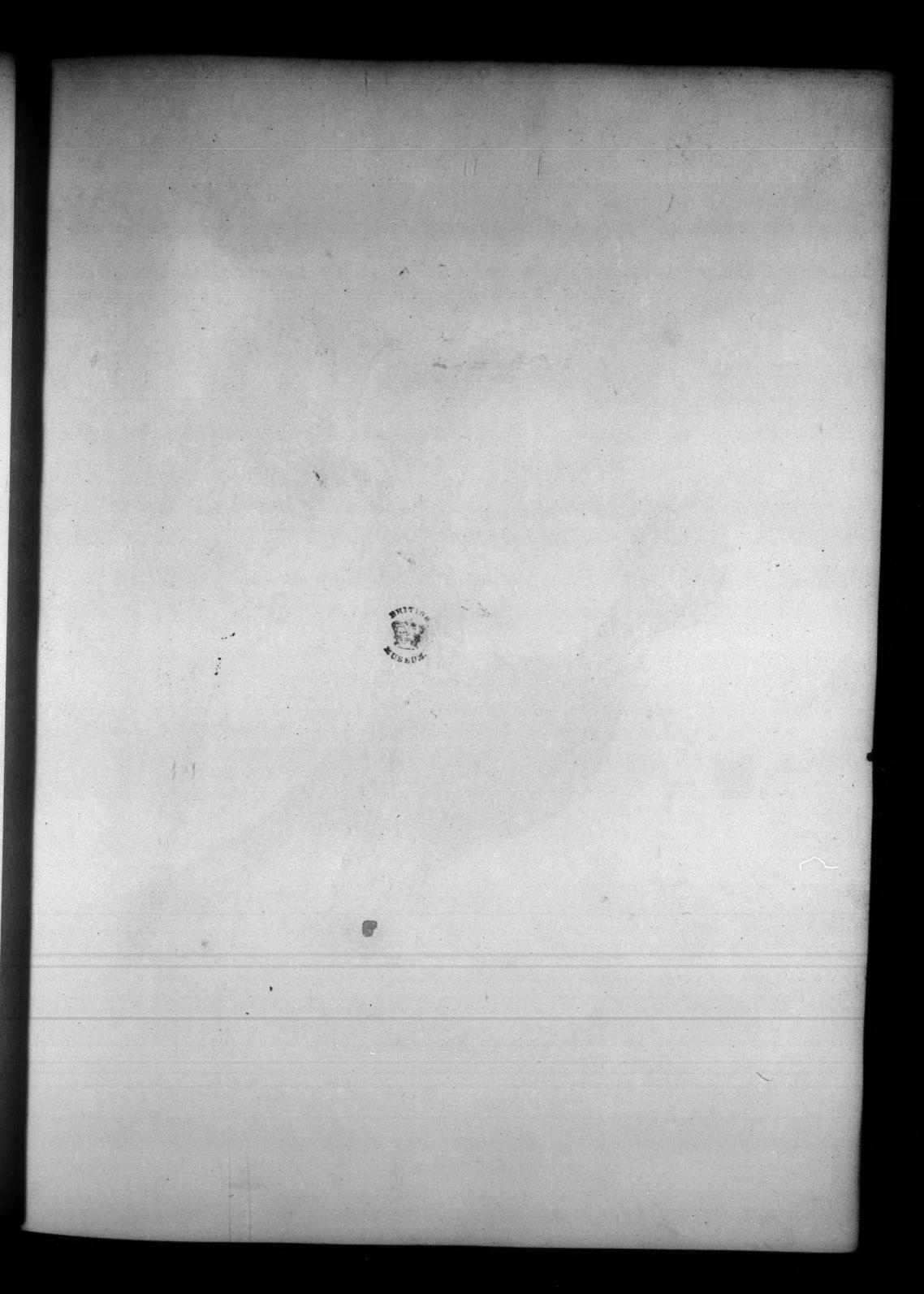
When domesticated they become docile and sociable; and though frequently introduced into the menageries of the curious, they are very soon, notwithstanding the greatest care, injured by the dampness of the ground; so that their toes become mortified, which terminates their existence.

From this pair several were bred and raised in this menagery, and in that number a most beautiful one, which, from the variety and richness of its plumage, was termed the Zebra Curasso: and, with other curious specimens preserved in this superb collection, will be given in the course of this publication.



Curasso-Female.







PENCILLED CHINESE PHEASANT. MALE.

PHASIANUS NYCTHEMERUS.

LE FAISAN NOIR ET BLANC DE LA CHINE.

LE FAISAN BLANC DE LA CHINE.

PENCILLED PHEASANT.

BLACK AND WHITE CHINESE PHEASANT.

Lyn. Syst. i. p. 272. 6.

Buf. Ois. ii. p. 359.

Bris. Orn. i. 227.

Lath. ii. p. 11. 719.

Edw. ii. p. 66.

This bird is considerably larger than the painted, and even exceeds in size the common, Pheasant.

The head is covered with long feathers, which form a crest, and fall backwards, they are, as well as the throat, breast, belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail, of a full purplish black.

The hind part of the neck, the back, the coverts of the wings and tail, are white, each feather being marked with black lines, which run parallel to the margin of each feather. The two middle feathers of the tail are white, the other feathers are pencilled with black lines.

The eyes are encircled with a carunculated crimson skin, as in the European Pheasant, but rather broader, rises above each eye, and falls on each side below the under mandible; this spot enlarges, and becomes particularly vivid in the season of love. The legs are red, armed with a strong white spur.

This, like the common Pheasant, is always wild and restless; and though in some degree reclaimed, it is never perfectly domesticated, but on every opportunity discovers a vindictive disposition, furiously attacking, with its bill and spurs, whoever approaches or enters its pen.

PENCILLED CHINESE PHEASANT. FEMALE.

THE female is smaller than the male, and differs from him in colour. The bill is horn colour. She has a small tuft of brown feathers, inclining to dull purple, hanging down behind, forming a crest. The eye is yellow, and surrounded by a red skin, which is not so broad or so splendid as that of the male.

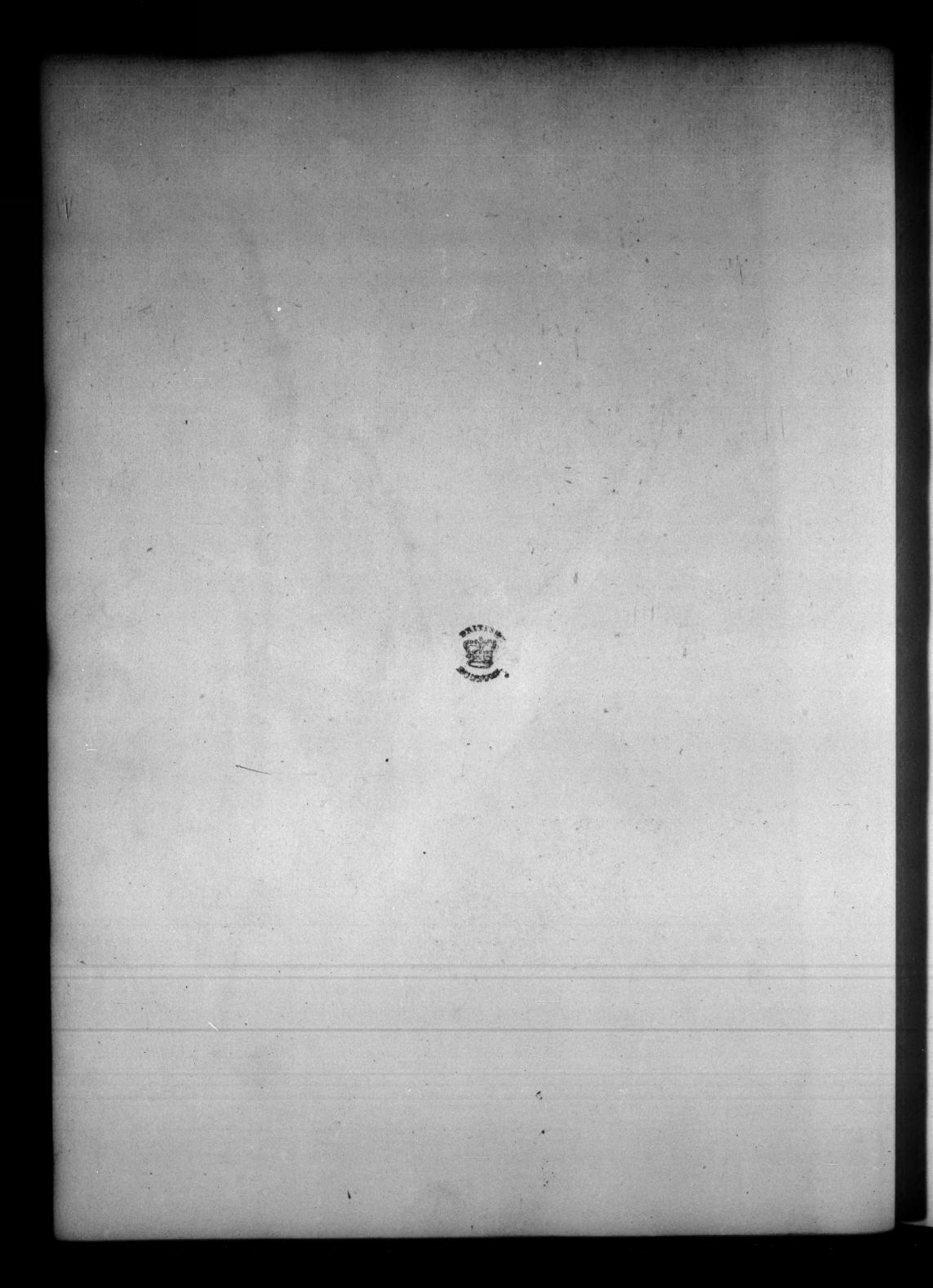
The throat, the breast, the belly, and thighs are pale brown, shaded with rufous brown, and marked with irregular transverse bars of different shades of rufous.

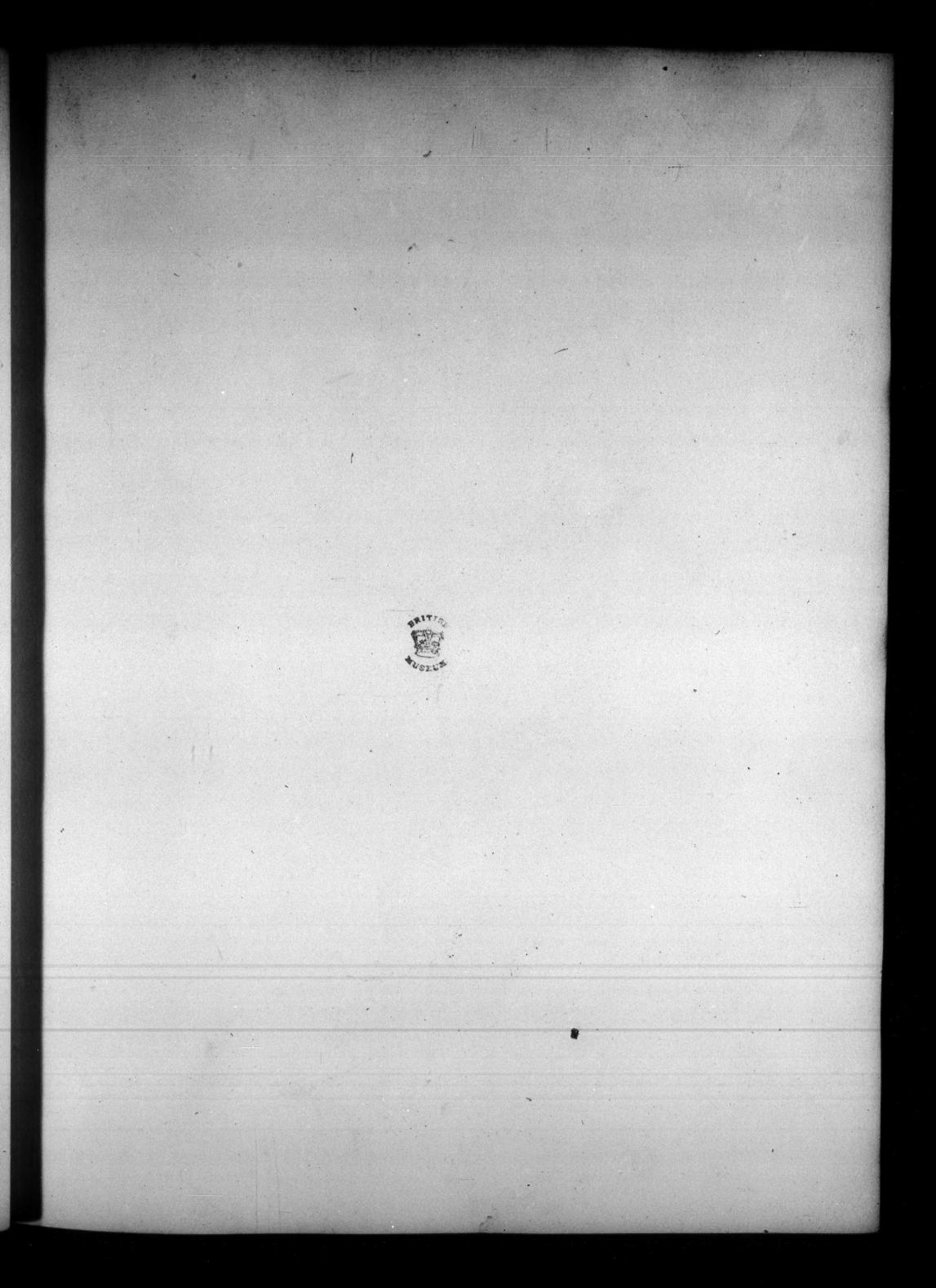
The hind part of the neck, the back, the coverts of the wings and tail, are brown tinged with glossy rufous. The two middle feathers of the tail are the same brown, inclining to rufous; the others dull white tinged with brown, and striped with transverse bars of black. The legs the same as the male, but without the spur.

They are natives of China, are now very common with us, breed in our menageries, and are perfectly inured to our climate.

Buffon supposes the White Pheasant to be a native of cold climates, as that of Tartary, and having migrated into the northern provinces of China, has there found a greater plenty of food, more congenial to its nature, so that it has grown to a large size, and is at length become the Pencilled Pheasant.









Muli

WAXEN CHATTERER.

Ampelis Garrulus.

La Jaseur de Boheme,

Bombycella Bohemica.

Silk-Tail.

WAXEN CHATTERER.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 299.

Bris. Orn. p. 333.

Ray Syn. Av. 85.

Br. Zool. Arct. Zool. Lath. vol. ii. p. 1. 91.

Although this subject has been ranked among the British birds, its native climate has not hitherto been determined; this much is certain, they are not stationary, but make their excursions all over Europe: they are found as high as Drontheim, and appear in great numbers during the winter in all parts of Russia, and are there esteemed good food.

They are not unfrequently seen in France, and in Italy. With us they appear in greatest plenty in the northern parts of this island. They have been killed in Northumberland, and Yorkshire, as well as at Eltham in Kent; and the subject of this Plate, together with the female, was shot at Hanwell in Middlesex, Dec. 1783, by Mr. Westbrook, who most kindly indulged me with the liberty of making this drawing. The female was killed; but the male, being only wounded in the wing soon recovered, and became sociable and lively: it gave the preference to fresh juniper berries, rather than any other food. It was presented to Lady Ducie, and placed in the menagery, where it lived some time.

It is reduced on the Plate, the length being almost eight inches; and as its colours are there exactly represented, all that is necessary to add, is that which distinguishes this from every other bird, viz. the small horny red appendages which terminate the tops of six, seven, and sometimes eight of the lesser quill-feathers, that have the colour and gloss of fine sealing wax.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

ORIOLUS BALTIMORE. Lin. Syst. i. p. 162.

LE BALTIMORE. Bris. Orn. ii. p. 109. Buf. 3. p. 231.

BALTIMORE. Arct. Zool. P. 2. p. 302.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE. Lath. i. p. 2. p. 432.

This subject is reduced on the Plate, the length of the species being seven inches. They inhabit many parts of America, from Carolina to Canada, occupying the northern districts in the summer, and returning southward in the winter.

In some places they are, from the brilliancy of their colour, called Fire-Birds, and Fire-hang-nests, their nest being formed in the shape of a pear, open at the top, with a hole at the side, through which the young receive their food, and discharge their excrements.

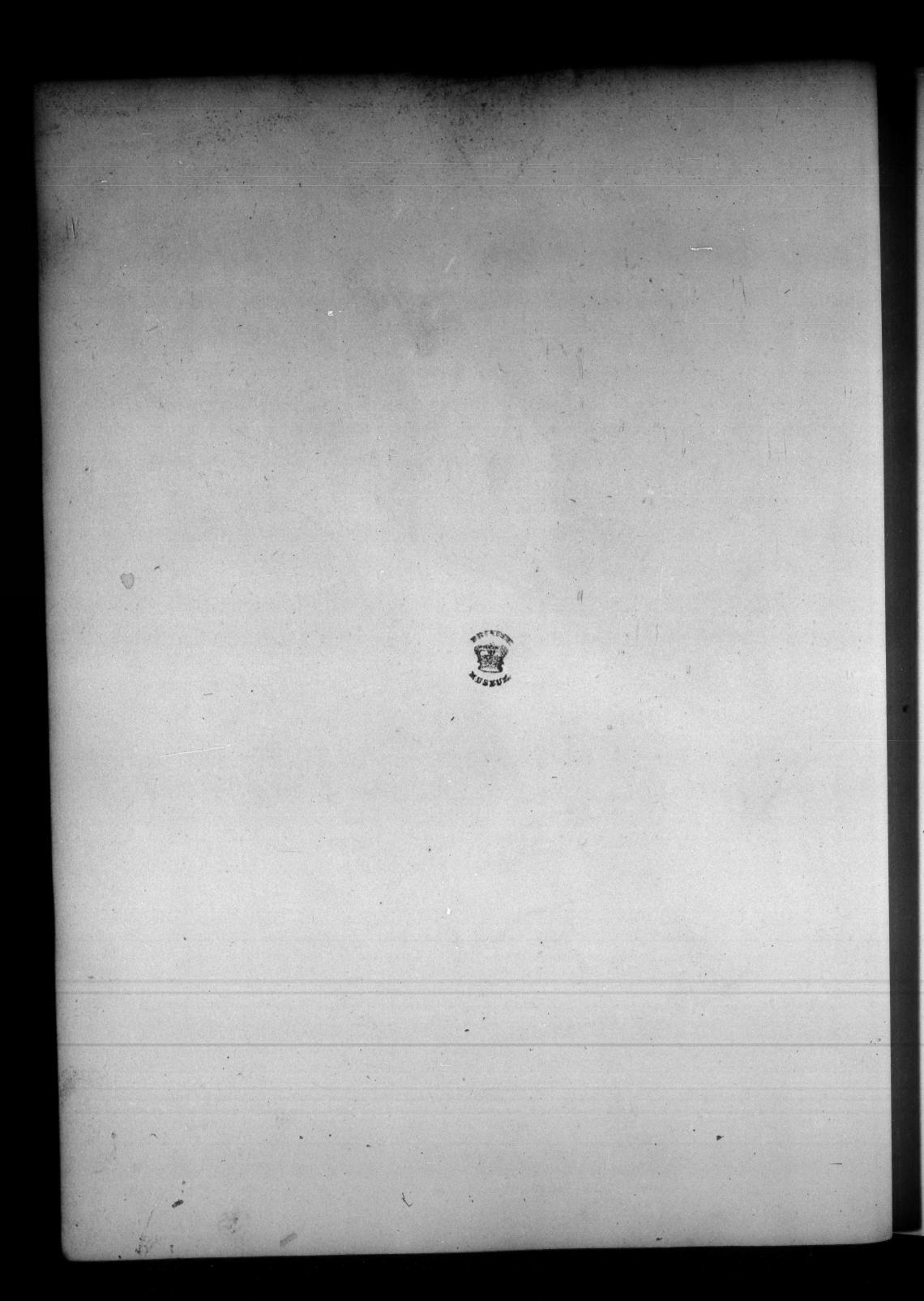
This nest is formed of a soft downy matter, mixed with wool, woven and lined with hair, and generally supported by two small shoots, which enter the sides of the nest; and it is commonly suspended to the forked branches of the tulip, poplar, and hiccory tree, to which it is fastened with the filaments of some tough plant; and after being thus placed, is perfectly secure from depredations of every kind.

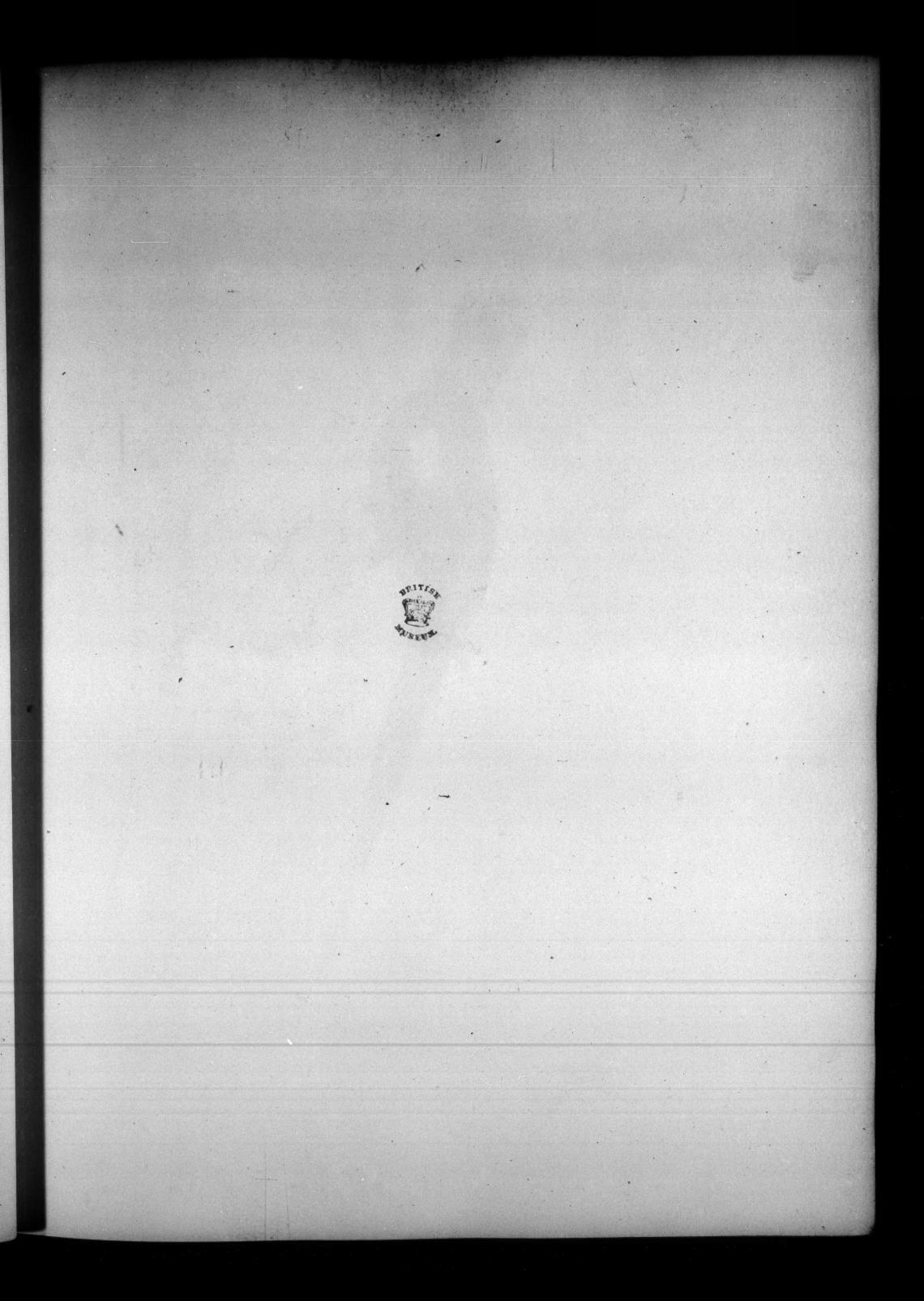
The bill is of a lead colour; the head, the throat, the neck, and the upper part of the back is black; the greater coverts black tipped with white; the quills black, margined with white; the two middle feathers of the tail are likewise black; the rest of the plumage of a most splendid yellow, heightened with orange.

It receives the name of Baltimore from some resemblance, in the distribution of the colours of its plumage, to the arms of Lord Baltimore, who obtained the grant of Maryland.



Baltimore Oriole, Male.







ALEXANDRINE PARRAKEET.

PSITTACUS ALEXANDRI.

PSITTAGA TORQUATA.

LA GRANDE PERRUCHE A COLLIER D'UN

ROUGE VIF.

RING PARRAKEET.

ALEXANDRINE PARRAKEET.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 141.

Bris. vol. iv. p. 323.

Buf. vol. vi. p. 141.

Edw. vol. p. 292.

Lath. vol. i. p. 234.

This species derives its name from having been first noticed during Alexander's Indian expedition. It is nearly the size of a dove-house, or wild pigeon, and with the tail measures sixteen inches.

The bill is red, much hooked, the upper mandible moveable (as in all the parrot tribe), and covered with a cere, in which the nostrils are placed. the tongue large, blunt, rounded, and fleshy; the feet have four toes, two of which are turned backwards; but one of these can be brought forwards occasionally; it is very flexible, and can perform the part of hands in holding any thing, and carrying it to the mouth, also in the act of climbing, which this bird does with great facility, using the bill to assist the feet.

The parrot species is very numerous, they are chiefly confined to the tropical regions of Asia, Africa, and America; a few are met with as far as North Carolina, and at the Straits of Magellan. They are long lived; live chiefly in pairs, but at times assemble in vast numbers; breed in hollow trees, without constructing any nest; and though they lay but two or three (white) eggs at each brood, yet the vast multitude of parrots in the countries which they inhabit, proves to a certainty that they must breed several times annually.

This species inhabits the southern parts of Asia, the adjacent isles, and Ceylon.

MINOR GRAKLE.

GRACULA RELIGIOSA.

LE MAINATE.

LE MAINATE DES INDES ORIENTALES.

LESSER MINOR, OR MINO.

MINOR GRAKLE.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 164.

Bris. Orn. v. ii. p. 305.

Buf. Ois. iii. p. 416.

Edw. i. p. 17.

Lath. i. part 2. p. 455.

This subject is about the size of a blackbird, the length ten inches. The feathers on each side point into the bill as far as the nostrils; on the top of the head they are short, like cut velvet, except just in the middle to the hind head, where they resemble other birds.

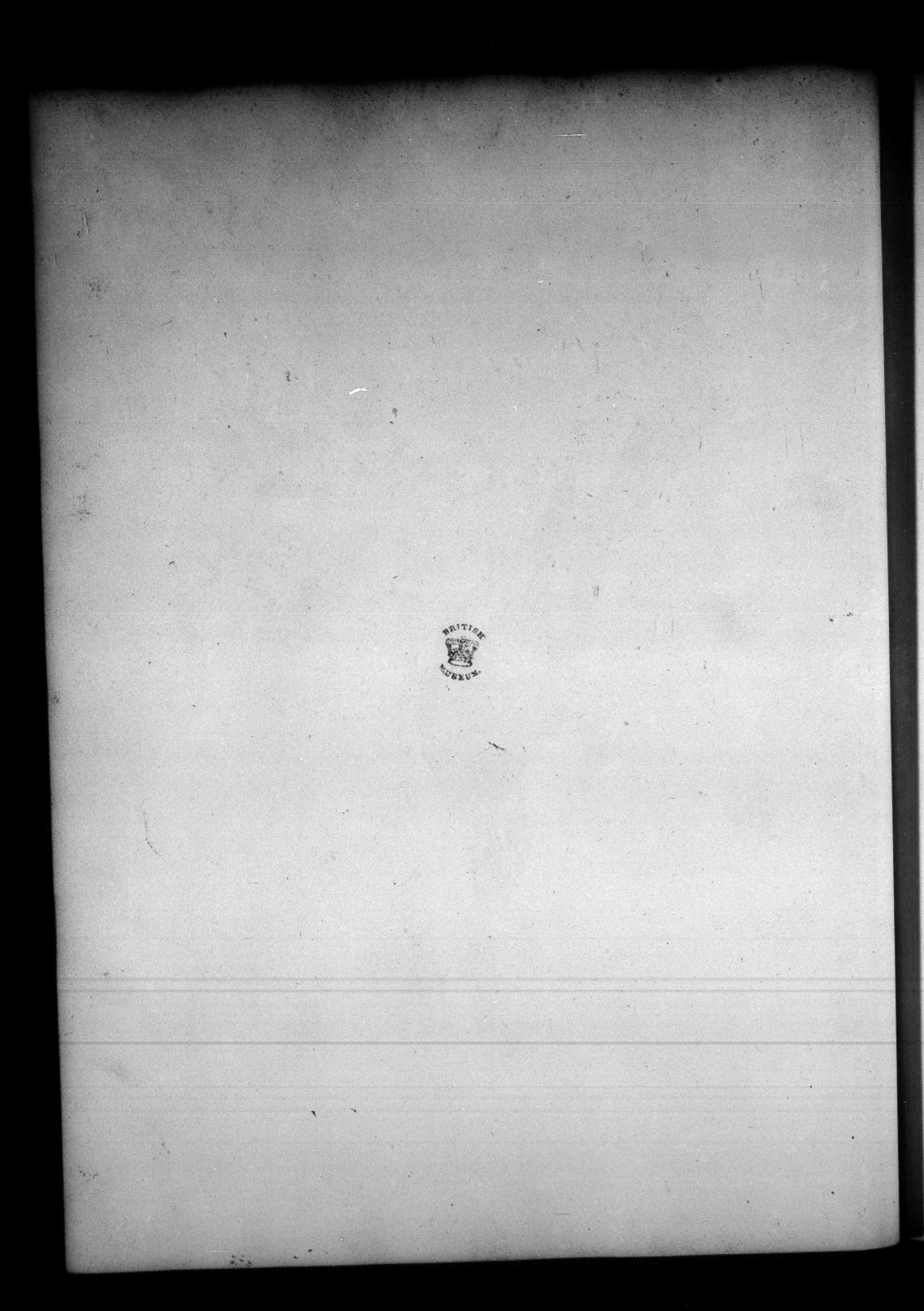
On each side of the head is a membrane, in form of a crescent, commencing beneath each eye, and extending to the hinder part of the neck; this membrane is loose at the edge, and irregular in its breadth, of a bright yellow, which suffers a change of colour according to the different seasons, and the various passions by which these birds are actuated, either by anger, or by pleasure.

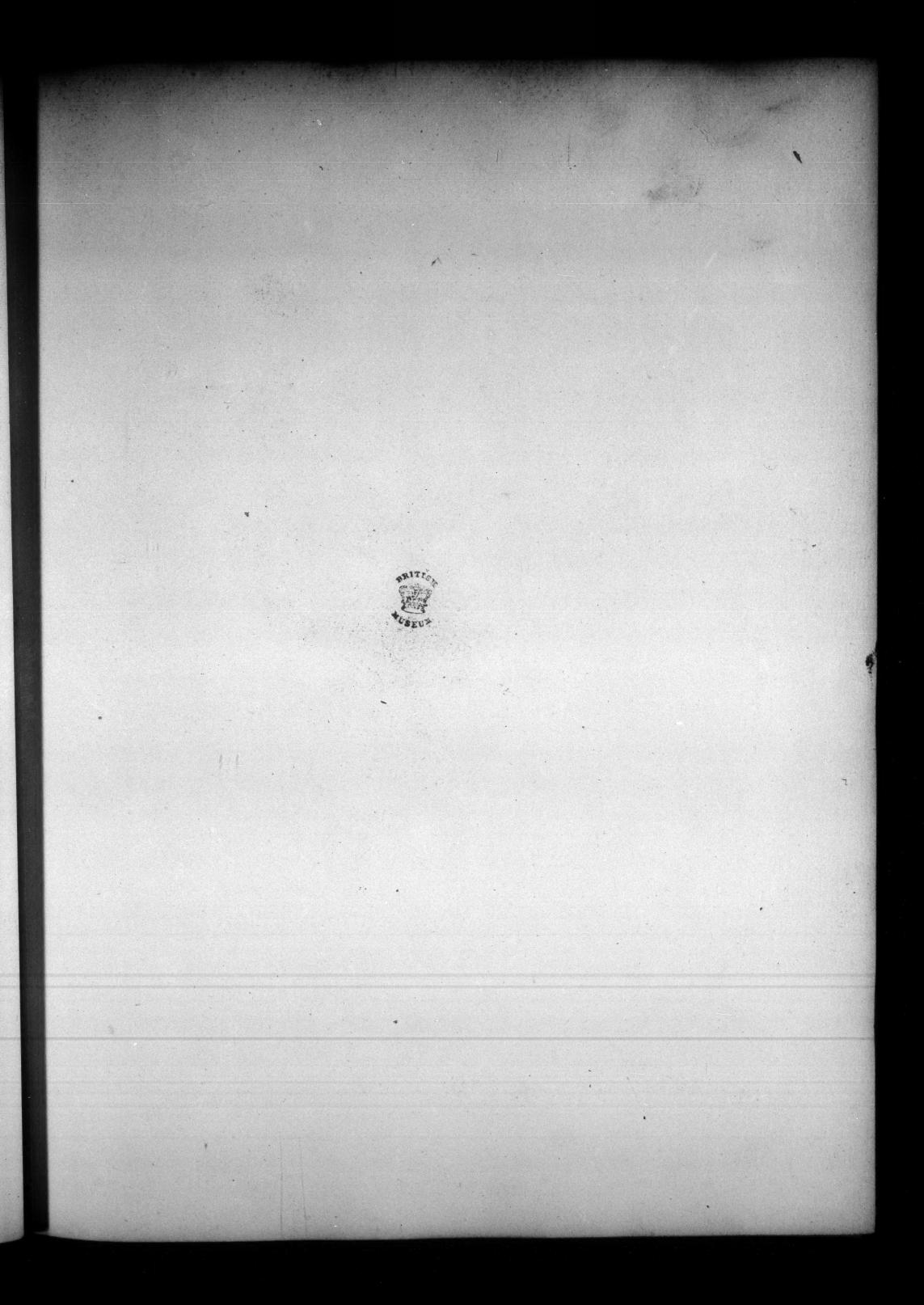
The whole plumage is black, but more shining on the upper part of the body; the throat, the wings, and the tail, which are beautifully glossed with blue, green, and purple, as exhibited to the view in different lights. The legs and feet are strong, inclining to an orange colour, the claws light brown.

They are very social and lively birds, have great talents for whistling, singing, and speaking; and excel even the parrot for the distinctness of their pronunciation.

They are found in several parts of the East Indies, in the Isle of Hainan, and in almost every island beyond the Ganges. At Java they are common, and are sold there to the Chinese at the rate of five shillings each, for the purpose of keeping them in cages.









SECRETARY.

FALCO SERPENTARIUS.
SECRETARY VULTURE.
SAGITTARIUS.
SECRETAIRE.
SLAANGEN-VRAATER.

Syst. Nat. col. Gmel. 250.

Lath. Syn. i. 20. 17.

Vosmaer-Monogr. t. 8.

Sonn. Voy. 87. t. 50.

Sparm Voy. 1. 154.

This very singular bird, although a native of Africa, has not long been known even at the Cape. They are found in the country, a few leagues from the shore; are taken young from the nest, reared, and much valued by the natives, for the purpose of destroying rats, toads, and serpents: the latter it will strike with its wings until it is disabled; then seizing it by the tail, dashes it with great violence on the ground, which it repeats until the serpent is dispatched; on which account they have obtained the name of Slaangen-Vraater, or Serpent Eater, by the natives.

It is rather more than three feet high, when erect; and being not only a new species, but so ambiguous in its form and habits, it has occasioned much uncertainty as to its class, in regard to what family it belongs.

By the form of the bill, it appears to be rapacious, and has been ranked with the Vulture; yet it makes no use of this weapon, either in attack or defence; and its manner, instead of being sullen and cruel (the characteristic of the Vulture), is social, gentle, and inoffensive. It very soon becomes familiar, expressing a grateful attachment and attention to the person who feeds it.

From the extraordinary length of its legs, it might by those unacquainted with its habits be classed with the Waders; but it is most decidedly rapacious. Its strength and defence is in its legs; and what is very remarkable, and observed in no other bird, is its power of striking forwards, never backwards. Dr. J. R. Foster has mentioned a circumstance, which he says was supposed to be peculiar to this bird—that, should it by any accident break a leg, the bone would never unite again.

THE WAX-BILL.

Loxia Astreld.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 303

Senegalus Striatus.

Bris. Orn. iii. p. 210.

Buff. Ois. iv. p. 101.

Wax-Bill.

Edw. Gl. pl. 354. fig. 2.

Wax-Bill Grosbeak.

Lath. ii. p. 1. 152.

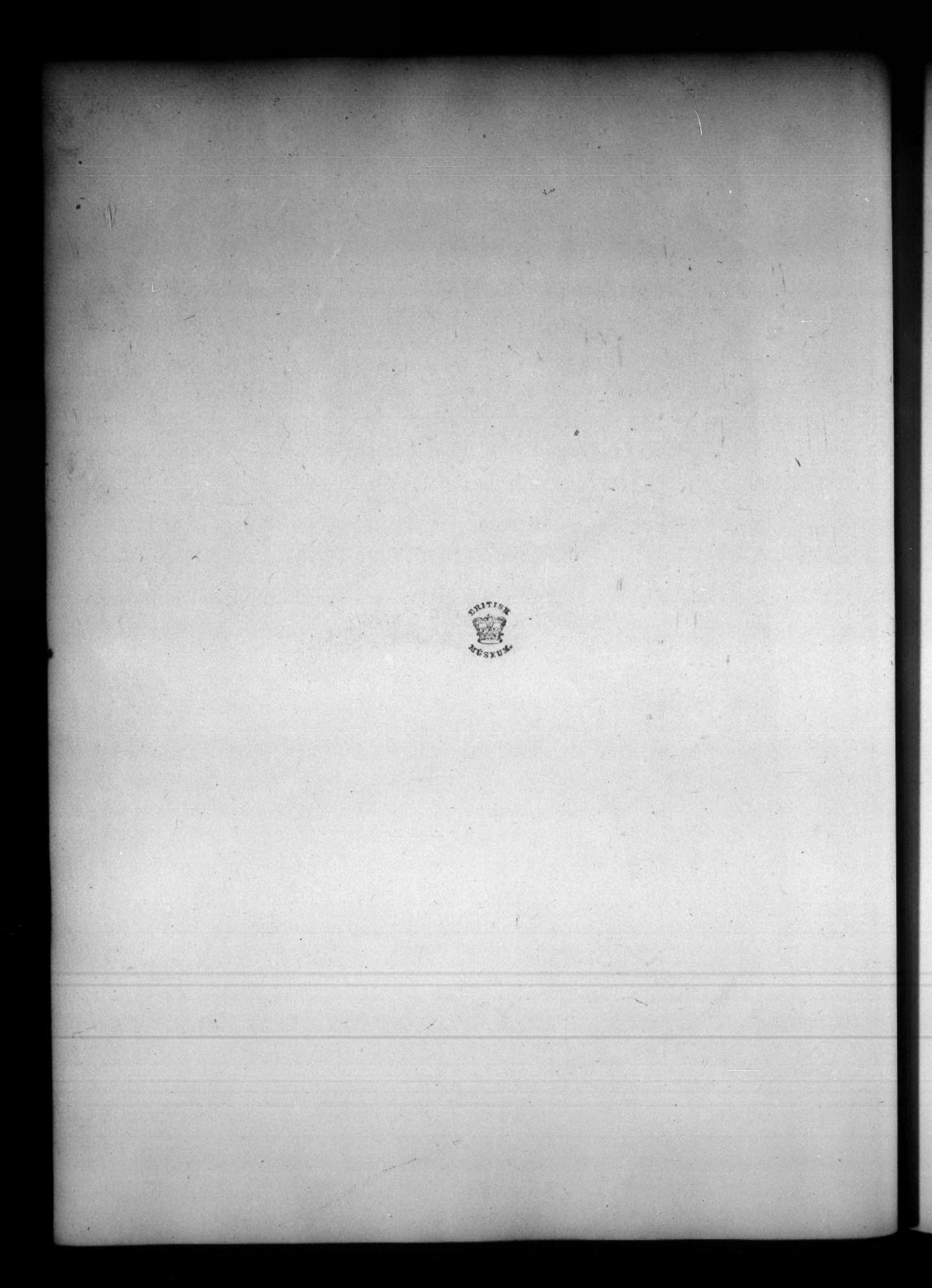
This bird derives its name from the colour of the bill being of a bright red, resembling sealing-wax; it is represented on the Plate the size of life. A line of bright red extends from the nostrils to the hind head, in which the eyes are placed. The colour of the upper part of the bird is brown, radiated with transverse bars of dusky brown, very delicate on the head and neck; but which increases in breadth and colour on the back, wings, and tail. It becomes much lighter on the throat, breast, and belly. Under the breast is a broken line of red. The lower belly, and coverts under the tail, are black (in the male). The tail is dusky brown, with transverse lines of a deeper shade, and cuneiform. The legs and feet are light brown.

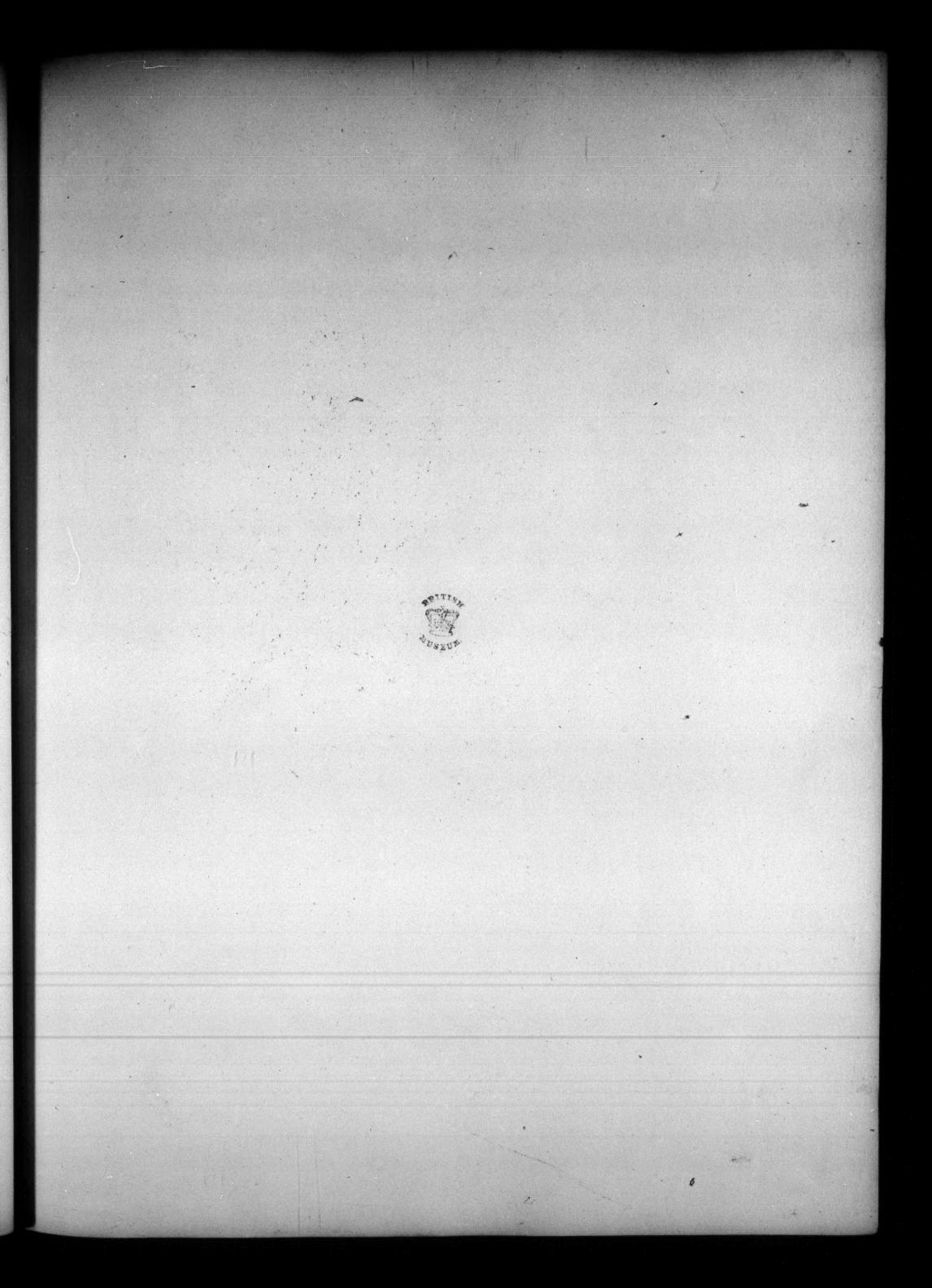
The red-rumped, and white-rumped Gros-beak, described by Latham, are varieties of this kind.

The Count de Buffon, under the characters of Senegalis and Bengalis, describes this and the Amaduvade; and observes, that we should be much mistaken if we inferred from the above names that they are confined to Bengal and Senegal, as they are spread through the greatest part of Asia and Africa, and the adjacent islands.—That described by Brisson came from Java; that by Edwards, from the East Indies. In Senegal, this and other small birds are caught by showing a few grains of millet under a calabash, or large gourd; which is placed on the ground, and raised by a short prop, to which a string is placed, which the person draws at a proper time, and secures whatever is under the calabash.



Wax Bill.







THE CRANE.

 ARDEA GRUS.
 Lin. Syst. i. p. 234. 4.

 GRUS.
 Bris. Orn. v. p. 375. 6.

 LA GRUE.
 Buff. Ois. vii. p. 287.

 COMMON CRANE.
 Lath. iii. p. 1. 40.

THE Crane, originally a native of the north, visits all the temperate climates; it formerly bred in England, as we find in Willoughby there was a penalty of twenty-pence for destroying an egg of this bird; and they likewise spent the winter here, frequenting the fens of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire in great flocks. At present the inhabitants of those counties are unacquainted with them, as of late none have been seen, except a single bird shot a few years since near Cambridge; we therefore suppose these birds to have forsaken our island, though no reason has been given for it, as no diminution in the species has been observed, and Linnæus assures us they are as numerous as ever in Sweden.

It is a large stately bird, measuring upwards of five feet, it has an erect, slender, and elegant form, walking with slow and measured steps.

The top of the head is covered with dusky down, sprinkled with hairs or bristles, the hind head bald and red, with a few hairs. On each side is a broad white line the length of the neck, the fore part of which is a deep slate colour approaching to black, as far as the breast; the greater wing coverts, and those farthest from the body are tipped with dusky brown; the bastard wings and quills black; the rest of the plumage a most delicate ash colour: from the pinion of each wing springs an elegant tuft of loose feathers curled at the ends, which the bird can erect or depress at pleasure, but which in a quiescent state hang over and cover the tail. These feathers were formerly held in high estimation, being set in gold, and worn as ornaments in caps.

Such is its astonishing power of wing, that in migrating they frequently soar so high as not to be visible.—Linnæus asserts, at the height of 3 miles.

AMADUVADE.

FRINGILLA AMANDAVA.
BENGALUS PUNCTULATUS.
LE BENGALE PIQUETE'.
AMADAVAD BIRD.
AMADUVADE-FINCH.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 319 10.

Bris. Orn. iii. p. 206. 62.

Buff. Ois. iv. p. 96.

Edw. Gl. pl. 355.

Lath. vol. ii. p. 1. 311.

This bird is given the size of life, which is nearly that of the wren. The bill is red, and conic as the Finch's, to which family, and not to the Grosbeak, it belongs. The head and throat are of a dull red; the hind part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, are of a dusky brown; the lower belly and thighs are likewise brown, but paler than the back; the upper coverts of the tail are red, the breast and under coverts of the tail a bright yellow.

Each feather on the side of the neck, the coverts of the wings, the belly, and the end of the tail, are punctulated with white points.

I have had the opportunity of examining many of these birds in this Menagery, as well as in the superb collection of the late Earl of Sandwich, and have remarked they vary in point of colour.

The female is brown, and wants those white points which decorate the male; she differs likewise in other respects, her throat being white; the neck, breast, and belly a pale yellow.

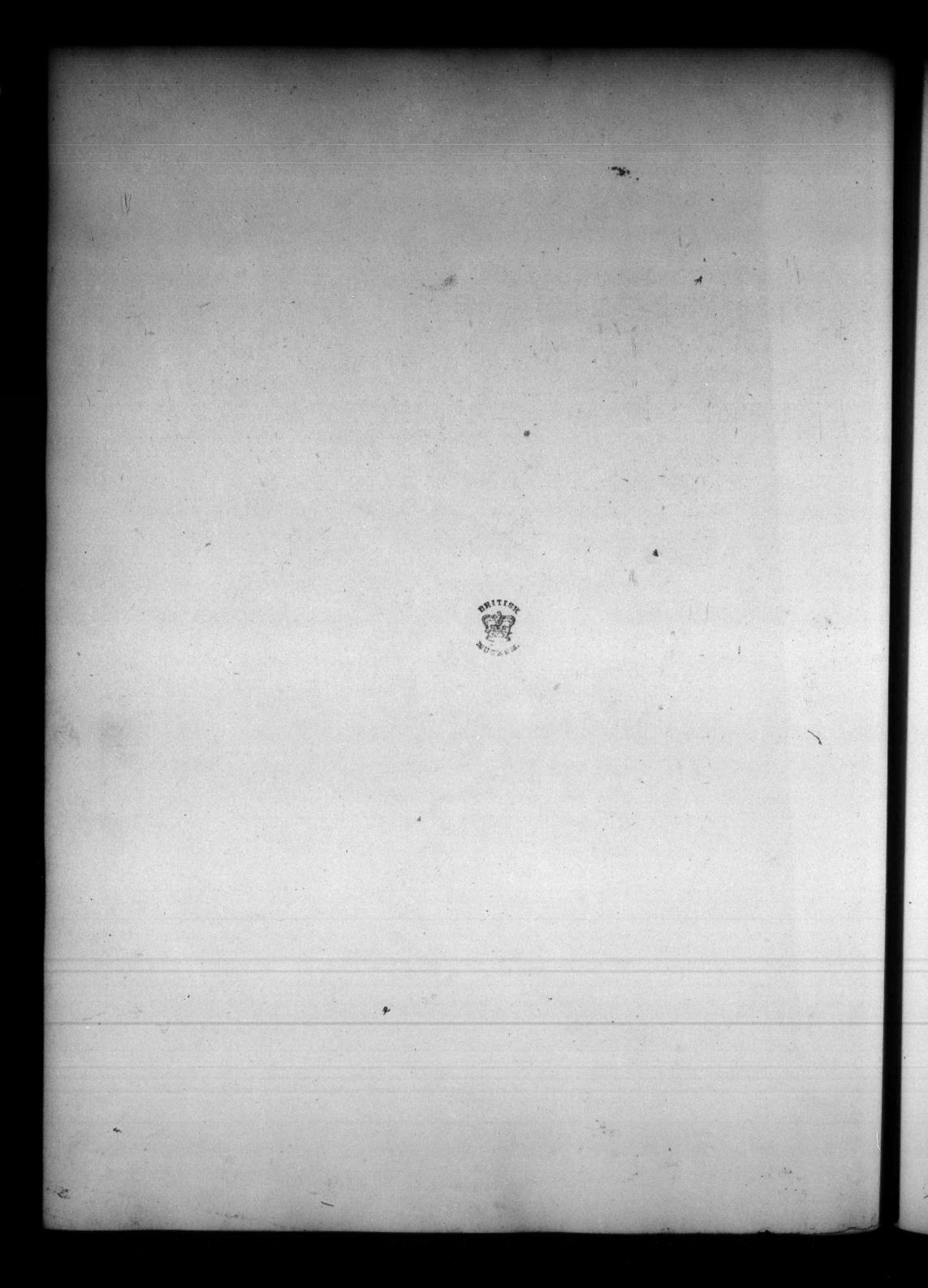
Edwards considers this as the smallest of granivorous birds yet discovered. Its note is sweet and short, often repeated; and he supposes they might, with proper care, breed in this country as the Canaries: he has frequently observed the cock to drive the hen to nest.

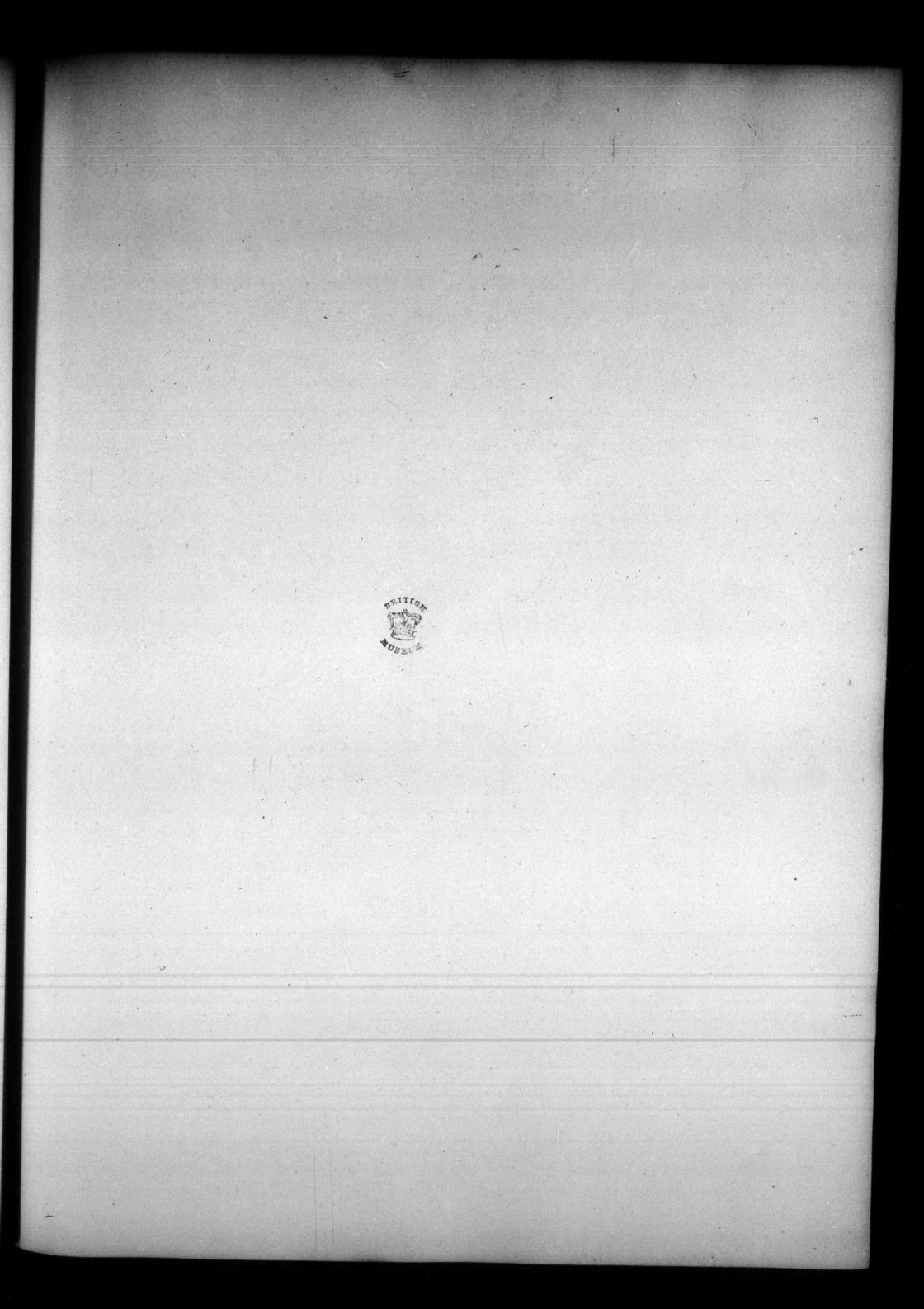
Mr. Tunstall remarks, that they become more spotted in proportion to their age; and that one in particular which seemed powdered with white, when first in his possession, had scarce any white spots about it.



. Imadavade.

2







Black Faced Bunting.
Male.

BLACK-FACED BUNTING. MALE.

EMBEREZA QUELEA.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 310.

Le Moineau a bec rouge de Senegal. Bris. Orn. iii. p. 110.

Black-Faced Bunting.

Lath. ii. p. 1. 192.

THESE birds are represented the size of life. The bill is red, stout, and thick, like that of the Grosbeak, but the formation is truly that of the Bunting; to which family, as Mr. Latham remarks, it certainly belongs.

The forehead is black, the throat and cheeks are likewise black, the back, the coverts of the wings and tail are dusky in the middle, and have a rufous border; the throat, breast, belly, and coverts under the tail are a pleasant blush colour; the quill-feathers dusky brown, with a rufous margin; the tail, consisting of twelve feathers, is likewise dusky brown, with a rufous edge; the legs and feet flesh colour.

A pair of these birds were presented to Lady Ducie, under the appropriated name of Weaver birds; which name they have acquired from this circumstance. A skein of silk having lain accidentally near their cage, and within their reach, they with great art, and indefatigable industry and perseverance interwove it between the wires of their cage, so perfectly as to fill up the side on which they were employed entirely.

BLACK-FACED BUNTING. FEMALE.

THAT the female wants the black about the head and throat, is not the only difference from the male, there are other marks of dissimilitude.

In the male the bill is red, in this it is a pale, yellowish, flesh colour. The head, neck, back, coverts of the wings, and tail, are tawny, each feather dusky in the middle, and margined with a pale tawny colour; the throat, breast, belly, and coverts under the tail, are also of a pale tawny; the quills and tail dusky, with a tawny margin; the legs a yellow flesh colour.

They were naturally docile and familiar birds, and after having lived some time in this menagery, they undoubtedly became more so, by their being accustomed to society, as they never discovered the least uneasiness or apprehension on being frequently examined by the company that frequented this delightful spot.

The hen expressed great fondness and attachment to the cock, always nestling close to him on the perch.



Black Faced Bunting, Female.







Blue Headed Parrot.

BLUE-HEADED PARROT.

PSITTACUS MENSTRUUS.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 148.

Le Parroquet a tete bleue de la Guiana. Bris. Orn. iv. p. 247.

Le Papegai a tete et gorge bleue.

Blue-headed Parrot.

Lath. i. p. 301. Ed.

vii. p. 314.

THE Count de Buffon has discriminated this genus into two classes; the first comprehends those of the old world, which he has subdivided into five families; Cockatoos, Parrots, Lories, long-tailed Parrakeets, and short-tailed Parakeets: those of the new world into six families; Maccaws, Amazonians, Cricks, Popinjays, long-tailed Paroquets, and short-tailed Paroquets.

As I shall have an opportunity of introducing a specimen of each family, in the course of this work, I shall then point out their specific characters, in the order they are presented to my Subscribers.

This subject is the size of the dove-house pigeon. The bill is black, with a red spot on both sides of the upper mandible; the eyes are surrounded by a flesh-coloured membrane; the nostrils are placed in a narrow skin at the basis of the upper mandible, pretty close together; on each side the head is a dusky spot, the head and neck are of a fine blue, which inclines to purple on the breast; the wing coverts of a yellow green, the back, belly, thighs, wings, and upper coverts of the tail, of a beautiful green, the under coverts are scarlet, the tail is expanded in order the better to explain the variety and brilliancy of its colours; the legs are grey.

This beautiful Popinjay is a native of Guiana, and though very scarce there, is only valued for the beauty of its plumage, as it cannot be taught to articulate, as most of the parrot tribe do; it is smaller than the Amazon, from which and the Crick it is distinguished by the omission of red on the wings.

YELLOW GOLD-FINCH.

FRINGILIA TRISTIS.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 320.

La Chardonneret d'Amerique. Bris. Orn. iii. 64.

La Chardonneret jaune.

Buff. Ois. iv. 212.

Golden Finch.

Arct. Zool. iii. 60.

American Gold-finch.

Catesby i. 43. Ed. 274.

Lath. ii. 288.

This subject is the size of life, and excepting Mr. Pennant, and the Count de Buffon (who in adopting the name of Yellow Gold-finch, very justly characterizes its plumage), all those who have mentioned this bird, call it the American Gold-finch; though this name cannot be strictly proper, unless it can be ascertained that no other Gold-finch exists in that quarter of the world.

They inhabit New York, where they are called York-yellows; they are rare in Carolina, more frequent in Virginia; and Father Charlevoix has met with them in Canada, and other parts of America, they are likewise found at Surinam and Guiana; they are summer birds, and feed on thistles like the Gold-finch.

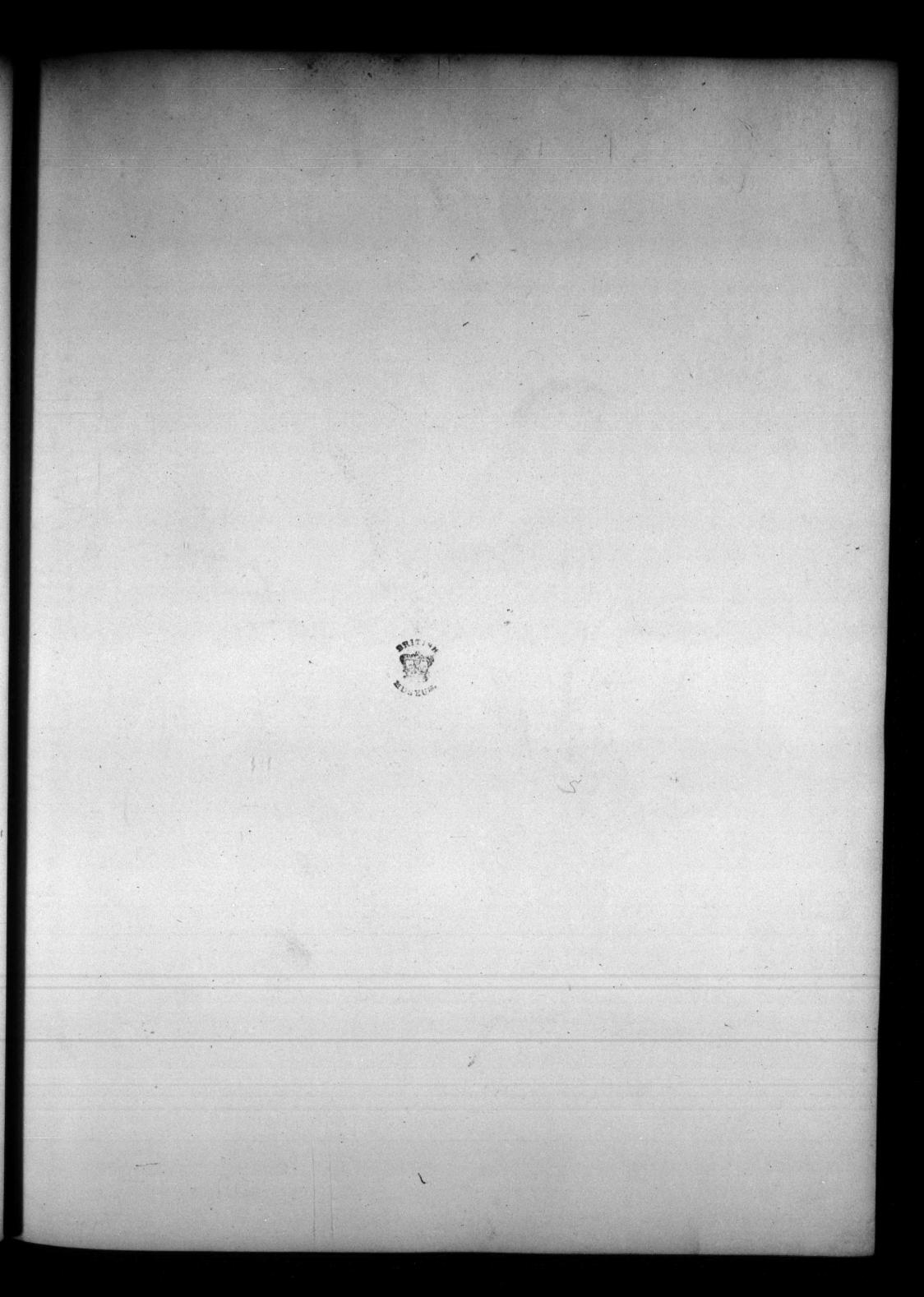
The bill is of a flesh colour, the irides hazel, the forehead black, the head, neck, back, and breast of a most splendid yellow; the lower belly and coverts under the tail white, the wing coverts black, crossed with bars of white, the edges and tips of the lesser ones white; tail black; legs flesh colour.

Mr. Tunstal, who had several of those birds in his very curious collection, remarks that both male and female constantly lose their yellow in the winter season, and become exactly the colour of the Siskin,* and as constantly recovered their original splendid plumage in the spring.



Yellow Gold Finch.







Black Capped Lory.

BLACK-CAPPED LORY.

PSITTACUS DOMICILLA.

LE LORY DES INDES ORIENTALES.

LE LORI A' COLLIER.

SECOND BLACK-CAP LORY.

PURPLE-CAPPED LORY.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 145.

Bris. Orn. iv. p. 222.

Buff. Ois. vi. p. 130.

Edw. iv. p. 171.

Lath. i. p. 271.

MR. LATHAM says, this genus of parrots consists of infinite varities, which seem to run so much into each other, as to induce one to think many of them related, though brought from different parts of the world. This assertion, however, must be received with no small hesitation; for as they are considered as articles of traffic by the natives of the tropical regions, they are perpetually carried from one continent to the other for sale.

The name of Lory has been applied to this family in the East Indies, from its cry resembling the word *lory*. They are likewise distinguished from the rest by their plumage, which is chiefly red, of different shades; their bill is also smaller, not so much hooked, but sharper than the parrots.

This species inhabits only the Moluccas, and New Guinea; and if they have been met with elsewhere, as it is known they have not the power of flying to a great distance, it is impossible they should ever have migrated from one continent to the other.

They are very brisk and lively birds, more active than any other parrot; they are gentle and familiar, and are taught, with great facility, to whistle and articulate very distinctly. It is astonishing how soon they can repeat what they hear.

The Count de Buffon supposes that the female wants the yellow crescent on the breast: I rather conjecture his specimen must have been a young bird, before the plumage was perfect, as the bird in Lady Ducie's collection, from which this drawing was made, corresponds exactly with one now in the possession of Lady James, which her Ladyship did me the honour of informing me, had laid an egg since her Ladyship had it in her aviary.

ANGOLA GROSBEAK.

LOXIA ANGOLENSIS.
BLACK GROSBEAK.
ANGOLA GROSBEAK.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 303. Edw. vii. p. 352. Lath. ii. p. 1. 192.

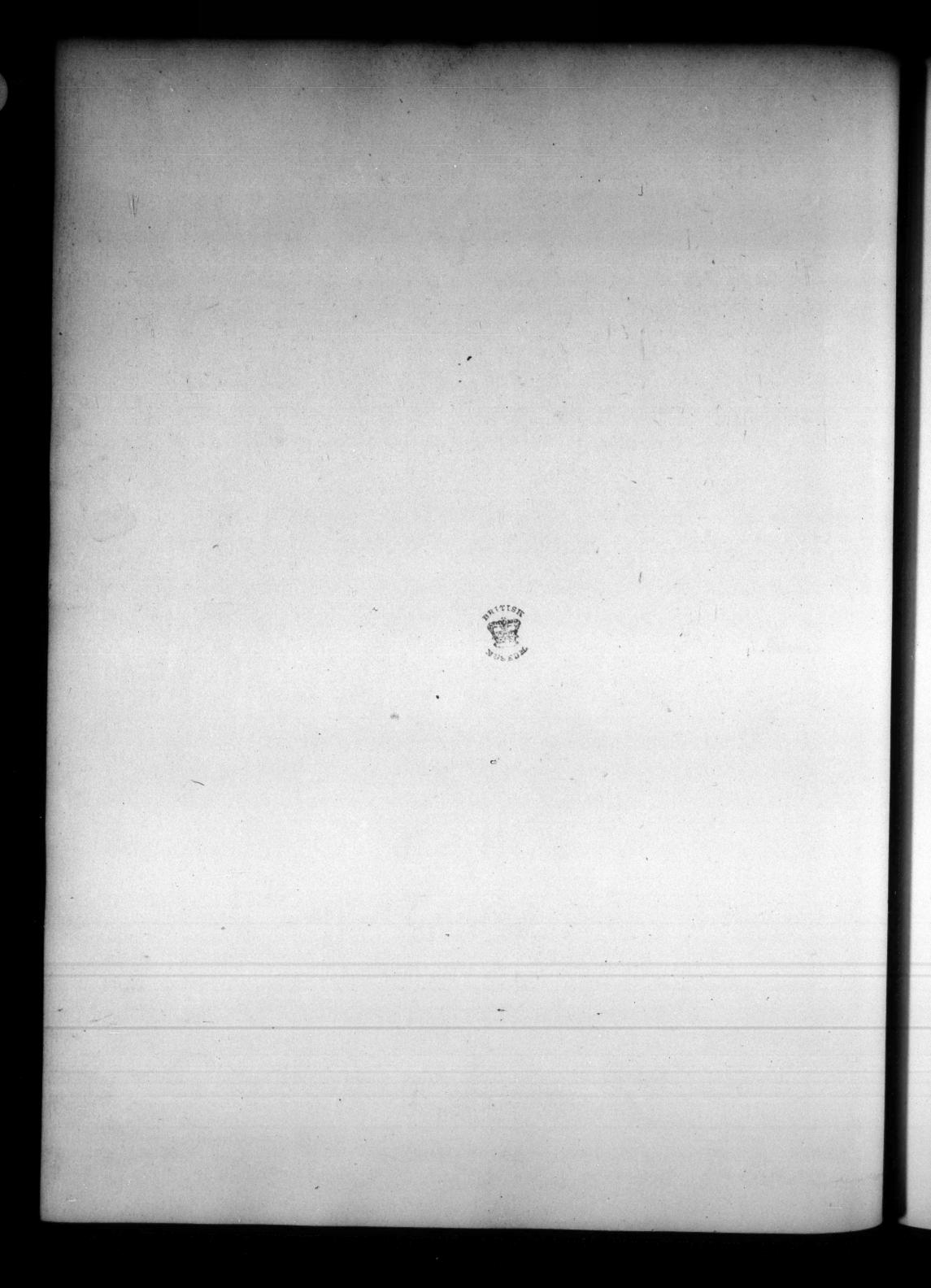
This subject was presented to Lady Ducie as a Brazilian bird; it is, however, a native of Angola, which is well known to be situated between the rivers Dande and Coanza, on the coast of Africa. It came from Lisbon, where a great variety of curious birds are to be met with, brought thither from the Brazils, and from the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Africa.

In the formation of this bird nature, so far from being lavish, has withheld every decoration: it is neither possessed of grace or elegance, and its plumage is particularly dull and obscure; it lived but a short time in this Menagery, therefore all that could be learned of its history was, that its habits were solitary, and its character sad and sullen.

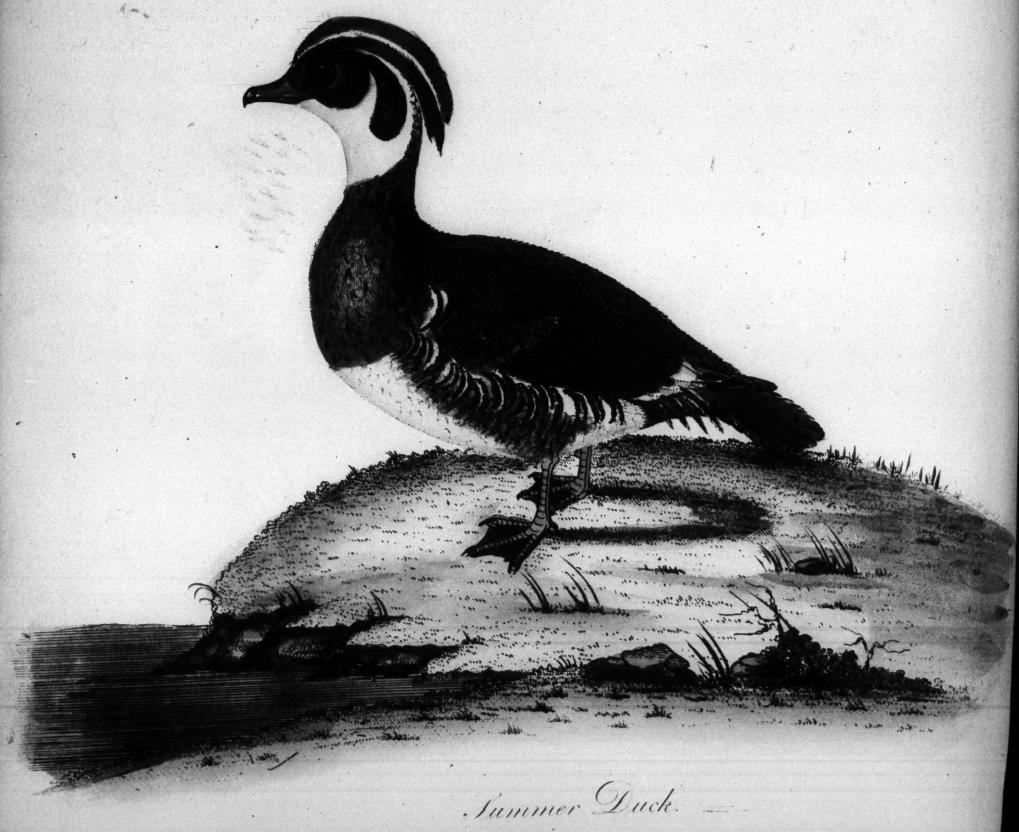
As it is my intention to give the portraits of every subject preserved in this superb collection, I have introduced this bird in the present Number by way of contrast to one so remarkable for its beauty, and the brilliancy of its plumage.



Ingola Grosbeak.







SUMMER DUCK.

Anas Sponsa.

Le Canard d'ete'.

Le beau Canard huppe'.

American Wood Duck.

Summer Duck.

Lin. Syst. p. 207.

Bris. Orn. vi. p. 351.

Buff. Ois. ix. p. 245.

Broun. Jam. p. 481.

Catesb. Car. i. p. 97. Edw.

101. Lath. iii. 545.

This most elegant subject is about the size of the widgeon, and the plumage is so exceedingly beautiful, splendid, and various, that the most fortunate exertion of the artist can scarcely imitate it with success; on which account it has been named the beautiful crested Duck.

It is met with from New York to the West-India Islands, and also in Mexico, where it is called Yztactzon-yayauhqui, or the bird of the various coloured head.

It appears at New York in the latter end of February, passes the summer in Carolina, perching on the tallest trees which grow near the water (especially the deciduous cypress), and making its nest on those trees, in holes made by woodpeckers, and frequently between the forks of the branches, whence they are called the Branch, or Tree Duck. When the young ones are hatched, the old ones take them on their backs to the water, to whom the ducklings, on the least symptom of danger, closely adhere with their bill.

The natives of Louisiana ornament their calumets of peace with the neck of this bird; the flesh is much esteemed by them, and considered as a very great delicacy.

The female differs from the drake, the head is dusky brown, slightly crested, round the base of the bill, beneath the eye, chin, and throat are white, the neck and breast brown, with faint white triangular spots; the back and tail are brown; the wings brown, tinged with blue green just above the quills; across the wings is a narrow bar of white; the legs as in the male.

CHINESE DUCK.

Anas Galericulata.

La Sarcelle de la Chine.

Chinese Teal.

Chinese Duck.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 206.

Bris. Orn. vi. p. 450.

Edw. p. 102.

Lath. iii. p. 548.

This singular and elegant bird is a native of China and Japan, where it is called Kimnodsui, and is held in the highest estimation by the Chinese for its beauty; it is rather less than the widgeon. The English in China call it the Mandarine Drake.

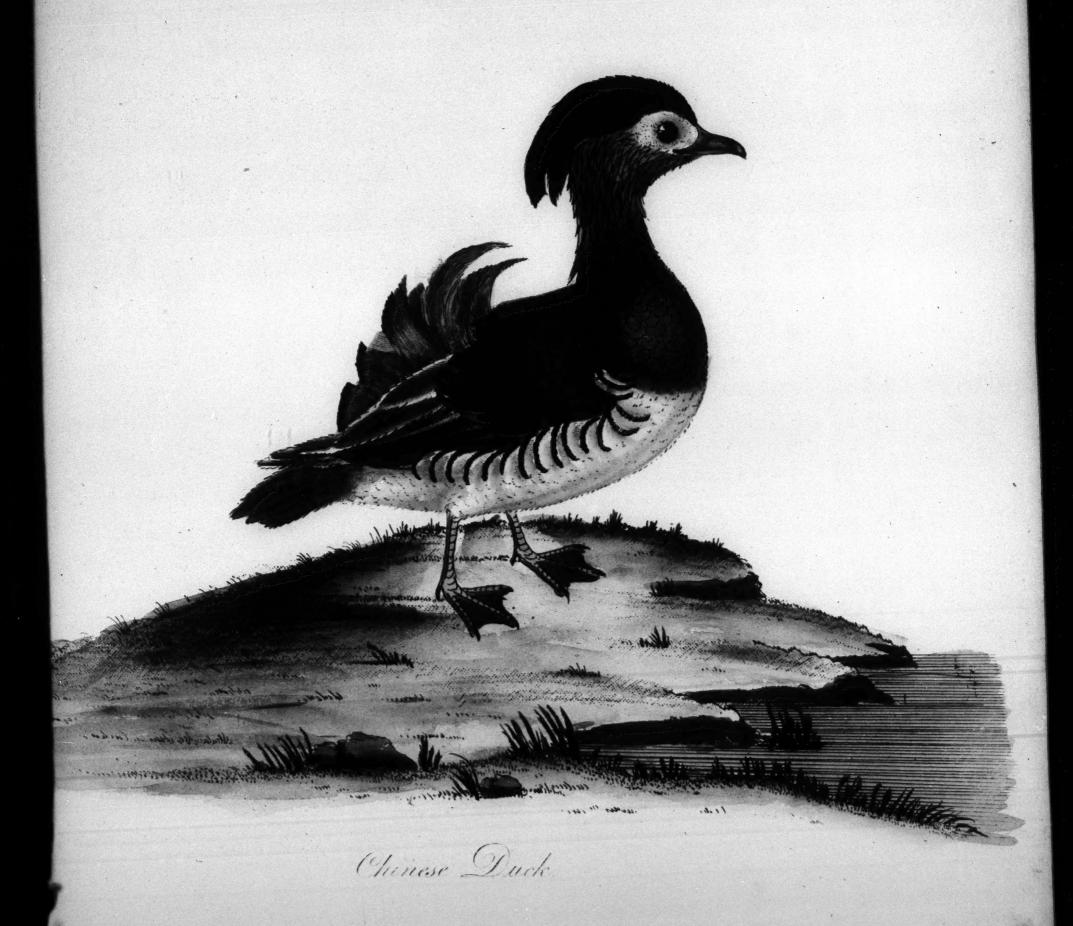
The whole plumage is a combination of the most rich and vivid colours, and to this may be added, the very remarkable singularity which distinguishes it from all other birds, of having two feathers on each side their outside webs, of an uncommon breadth; these feathers are of a bright bay, edged with black towards their points; the inner web being narrow, of a splendid blue, terminated with bay colour: these feathers appear erect when the wing is closed.

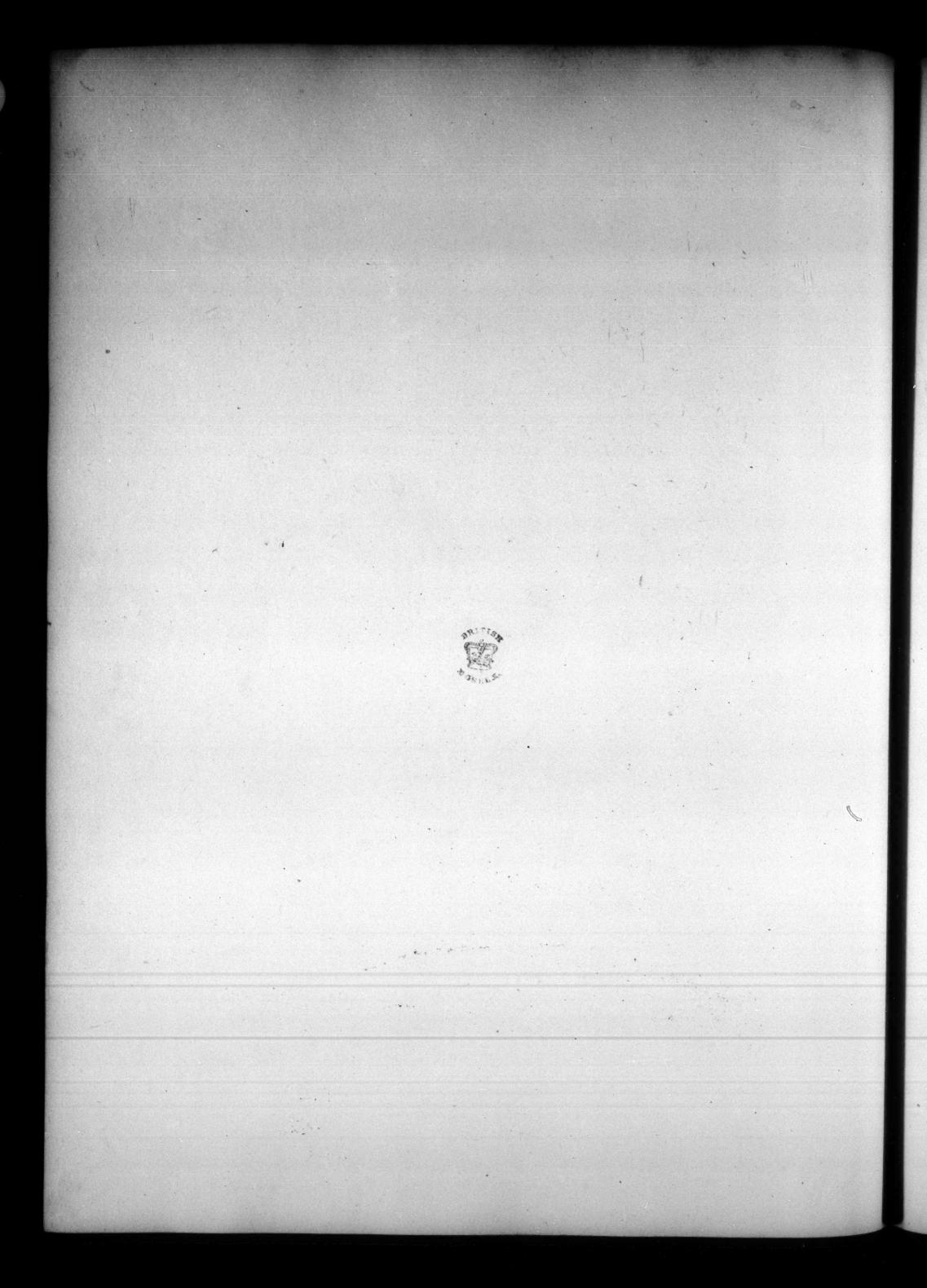
The head is adorned with a most beautiful crest of various tints, the feathers of which are very long, and fall behind the neck, the feathers of the neck are narrow, and pointed, like those of the cock, of a dull orange colour.

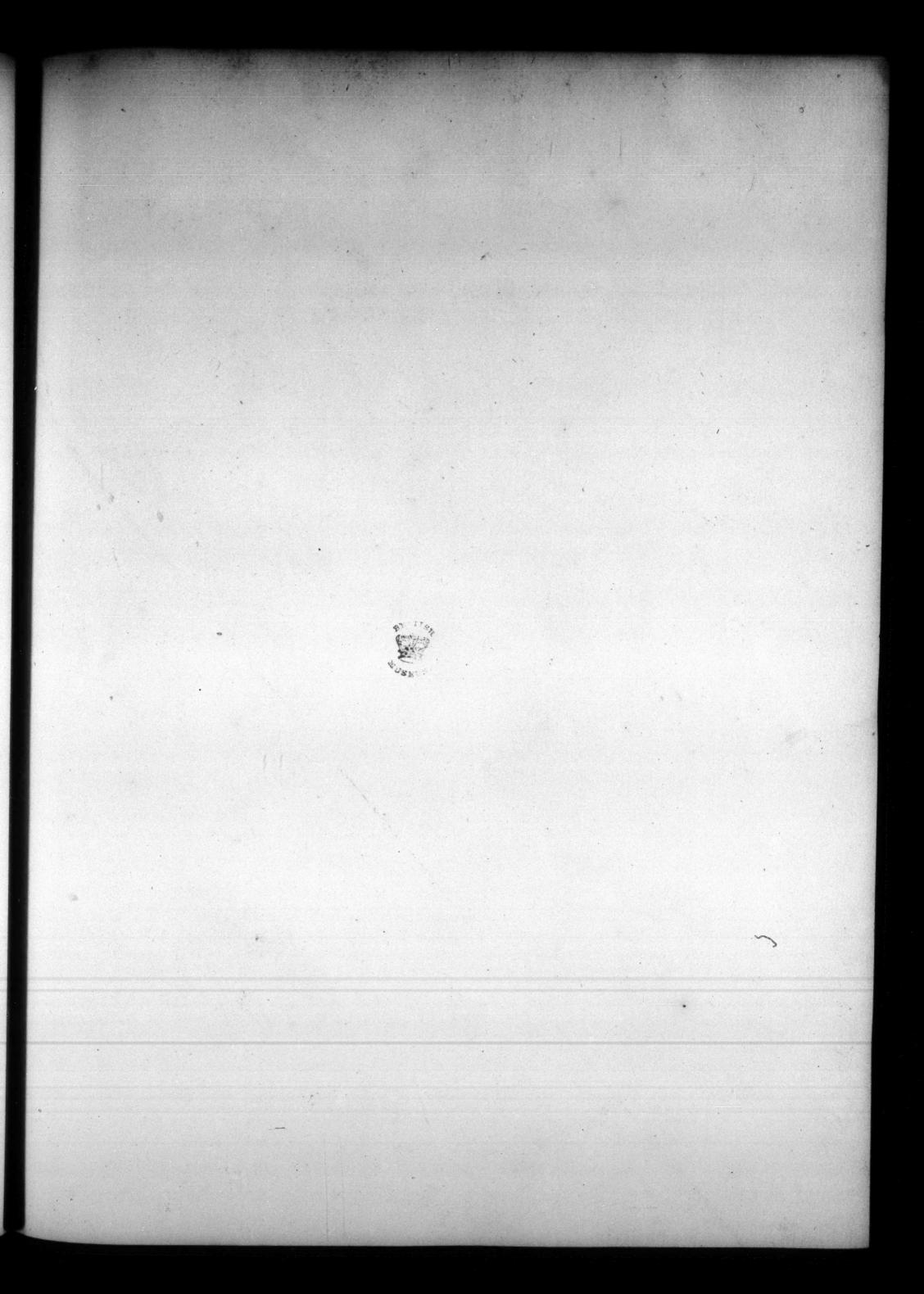
They are frequently exposed to sale at Canton in China, at the rate of rom six to ten dollars a couple. A pair of these scarce and valuable birds were a long time preserved in this Menagery: and though every care and attention was paid, in the hope of having them breed, it was not attended with success.

The female very much resembles that of the Summer Duck, except in having two bars of white on the wing; the breast rather more clouded with brown, and the spots rounded instead of a triangular form.

As the Chinese are not over scrupulous in their dealings, the want of success might be in consequence of having a female of the Summer Duck matched with the Chinese Drake.









Blue Bellied Finch.

BLUE-BELLIED FINCH.

FRINGILLA BENGHALUS.

LE BENGALI.

BLUE-BELLIED FINCH.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 323.

Bris. Orn. iii. p. 303.

Buff. Ois. iv. p. 92.

Edw. pt. 131. female.

Lath. ii. p. 310.

ALTHOUGH the Count de Buffon has given the appropriate title of Bengal to these birds, he does not mean to infer that they are confined to that part of India, being natives of Asia and Africa. And as a number of them have been taken to the Isle of Cayenne, and there set at liberty, where they were seen to be very cheerful, lively, and disposed to perpetuate their race; he says, we may expect to see them soon naturalized in America.

A cage, containing a variety of these very lively and delicate birds, was presented to Lady Ducie, and kept in this Menagery.

The subject of this Plate had on each side a crimson crescent, placed under but rather behind the eyes; the breast, throat, belly coverts above and beneath the tail, and the tail itself, were of a delicate pale blue; all the upper part of the body and wings of a pale light grey, inclining to chesnut.

In the same cage another specimen had the lower belly and thighs the same colour as the back, and wanted the crimson spots under the eyes, which is supposed to be the characteristic of the male, as Mr. Bruce, who has seen these birds in Abyssinia, asserts that the crimson spots are wanting in the female, and that her plumage is less brilliant. The male has an agreeable warble, which he never observed in the female.

This variety came from the coast of Angola, where they are called, by the Portuguese, Azulinha, by the French Cordon bleu, and they are more frequently met with than the subject of this Plate.

PARADISE TANAGER.

TANAGRA TATAO.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 315.

Bris. Orn. iii. p. 3.

Le Septicolor.

Buff. Ois. iv. p. 279.

Titmouse of Paradise.

Paradise Tanager.

Lath. ii. p. 236.

This genus of birds, of which there are more than forty species, exclusive of varieties, are chiefly natives of the New Continent, all that have hitherto been received having come from Guiana, and other parts of South America.

They are common in the inhabited parts of Guiana, where they make their appearance generally about the middle of September, likewise at Cayenne, collecting in great flocks for the purpose of feeding on the tender half-formed fruit of a particularly large tree, where they continue about six weeks; they then take their departure elsewhere, most probably into the interior part of the country, to seek the same food, for they do not prefer any other; and wherever the trees are in bloom, these birds are certainly to be met with, and return again in April or May, at which season the fruit ripens.

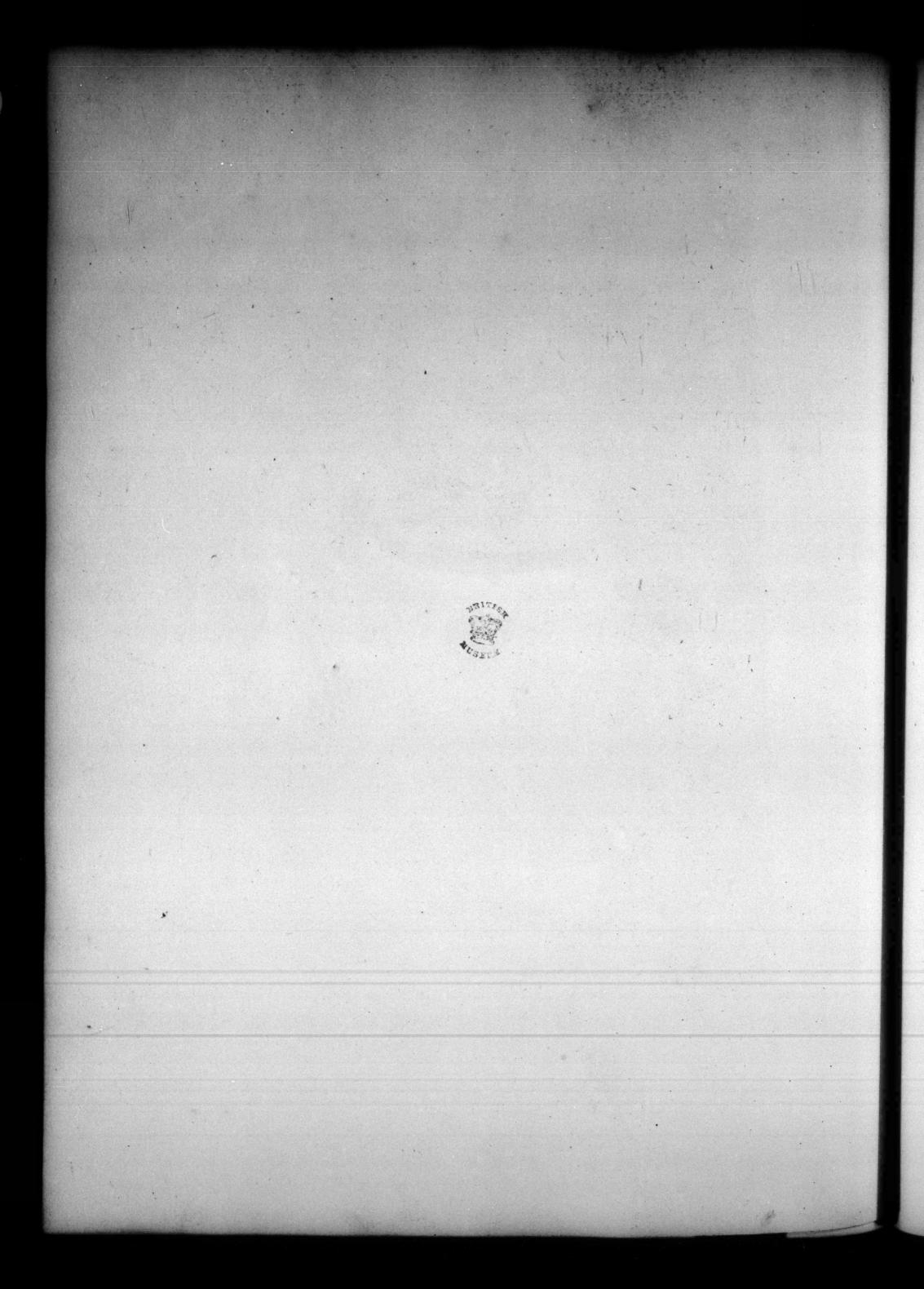
The plumage of this most beautiful subject, when arrived at a mature state, is variegated with seven colours, the brilliancy of which is beyond expression, some males have the splendid red on the rump as well as the back; in others the back and rump are entirely of a gold colour, the general plumage of the female is less brilliant, and not so distinct as in the male, the lower part of the back and rump being of a dull orange.

These birds are kept in cages at the Brazils, and fed on meal and bread; they neither sing nor warble, but have only a short shrill note.

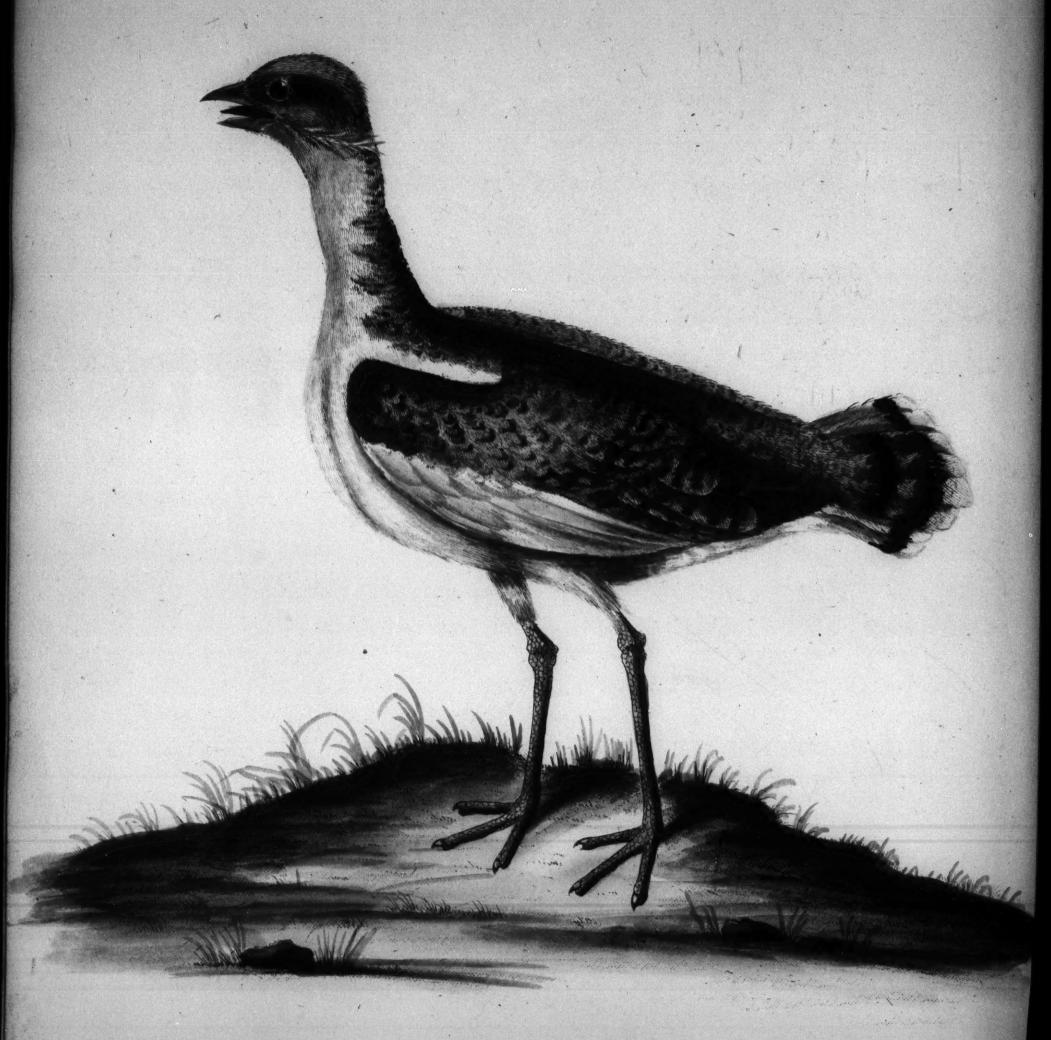
In their instinctive habits they exceedingly resemble the Sparrow, associating near the dwellings, and being particularly familiar, differing only in point of colour, and the upper mandible being slightly ridged and notched at the end.



Paradise Tanager.







Bustard - Male.

GREAT BUSTARD. MALE.

OTIS TARDA.	Lin. Syst. i. p. 264.
L'OUTARDE.	Bris. Orn. v. p. 19.
	Buff. Ois. ii. p. 1.
Bustard.	Will. Orn. p. 178.
	Br. Zool. i. No. 98.
GREAT BUSTARD.	Lath. iii. p. 795.

THE Great Bustard is allowed to be the largest of the land fowls in our island. The male weighing from twenty to twenty-seven pounds, and measuring from three feet and a half to four feet.

The male differs from the female, not only in size and in the superior brightness of his plumage, but by the whiskers which rise on each side from the corner of the under mandible, and in his being furnished with a pouch situated in the fore part of the neck, the entrance of which is immediately under the tongue, and capable of containing seven pints of water, answering the purpose of a reservoir, to supply the female while sitting, and the young birds until they are capable of providing for themselves.

Although so large a bird, they are in their wild state exceedingly timorous, avoiding as much as possible all intercourse with mankind; and notwithstanding their strength, are so remarkably pusillanimous as never to exert it even for their own preservation, always shrinking from attacks however contemptible the opponent, never attempting any resistance, but providing for their safety by flight. They are slow in taking wing, yet run so fast that the swiftest greyhound can only overtake them.

They inhabit most of the open countries of the southern and eastern parts of the island, from Dorsetshire to the Wolds in Yorkshire, and are frequently met with on Salisbury Plain. With us they are in the greatest numbers in autumn, sometimes in troops of fifty or more: are also common in some parts of Germany, and in Hungary, four or five hundred have been seen in a flight. They feed on grain and herbs, and likewise on large earth-worms, which appear in great quantities on the downs, where they chiefly inhabit.

A most beautiful pair of these birds were presented to Robert Child, Esq. by the present Marquis of Bath.

GREAT BUSTARD. FEMALE.

THE semale Bustard differs considerably from the male in its proportions and weight, not being above half the size, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds; a greater disproportion than has been remarked in any other species.

There is likewise a difference in the plumage, the crown of the head is of a bright orange colour, marked with transverse dusky lines, the rest of the head is of a dull brown, the fore part of the neck ash colour; the hinder part and the rest of the plumage the same as that of the male, but not so brilliant.

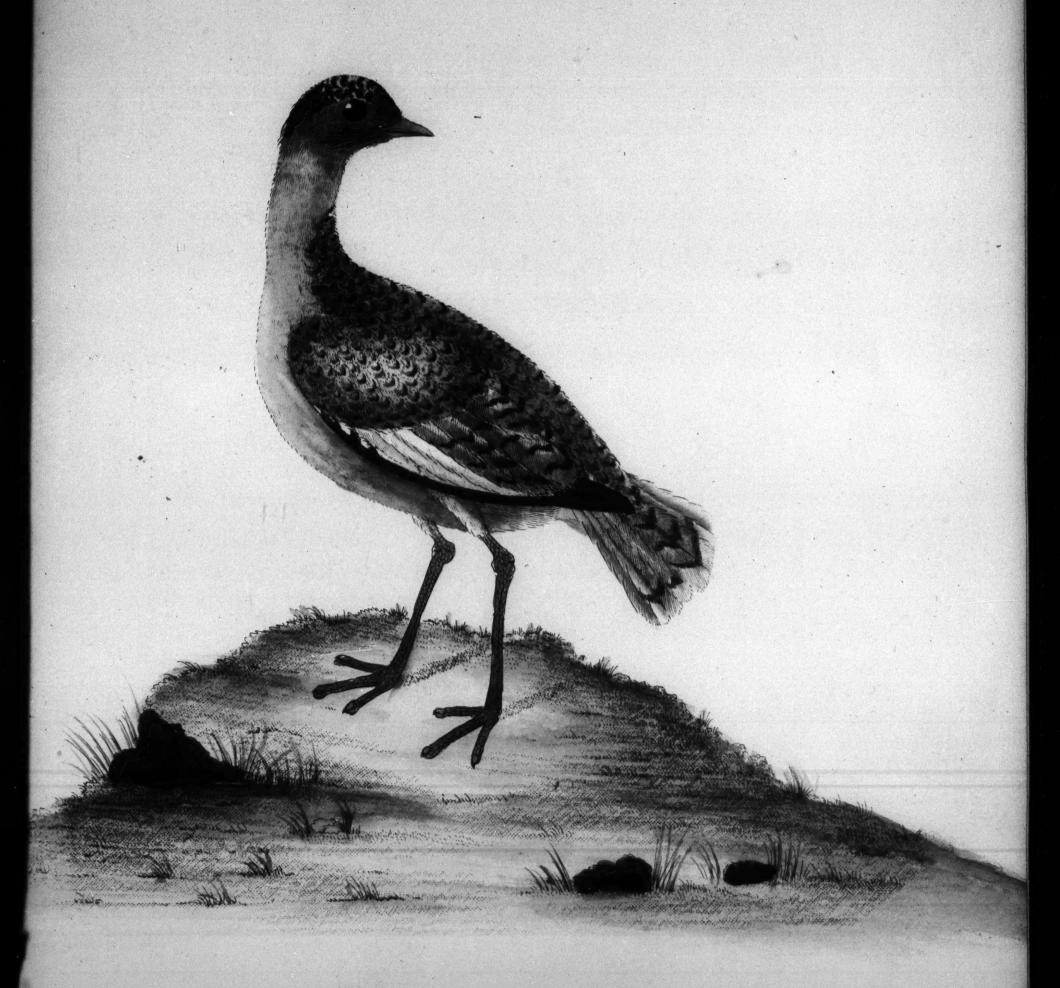
In the season of love, the male addresses the female by strutting round her, and spreading his tail like a fan.

She does not prepare any nest, but only scrapes a hole in the ground, in the most retired part of some dry corn-field, in which she deposites two eggs, not quite so large as those of a goose, of a pale olive brown, marked with spots of a deeper shade, which she hatches after an incubation of thirty days.

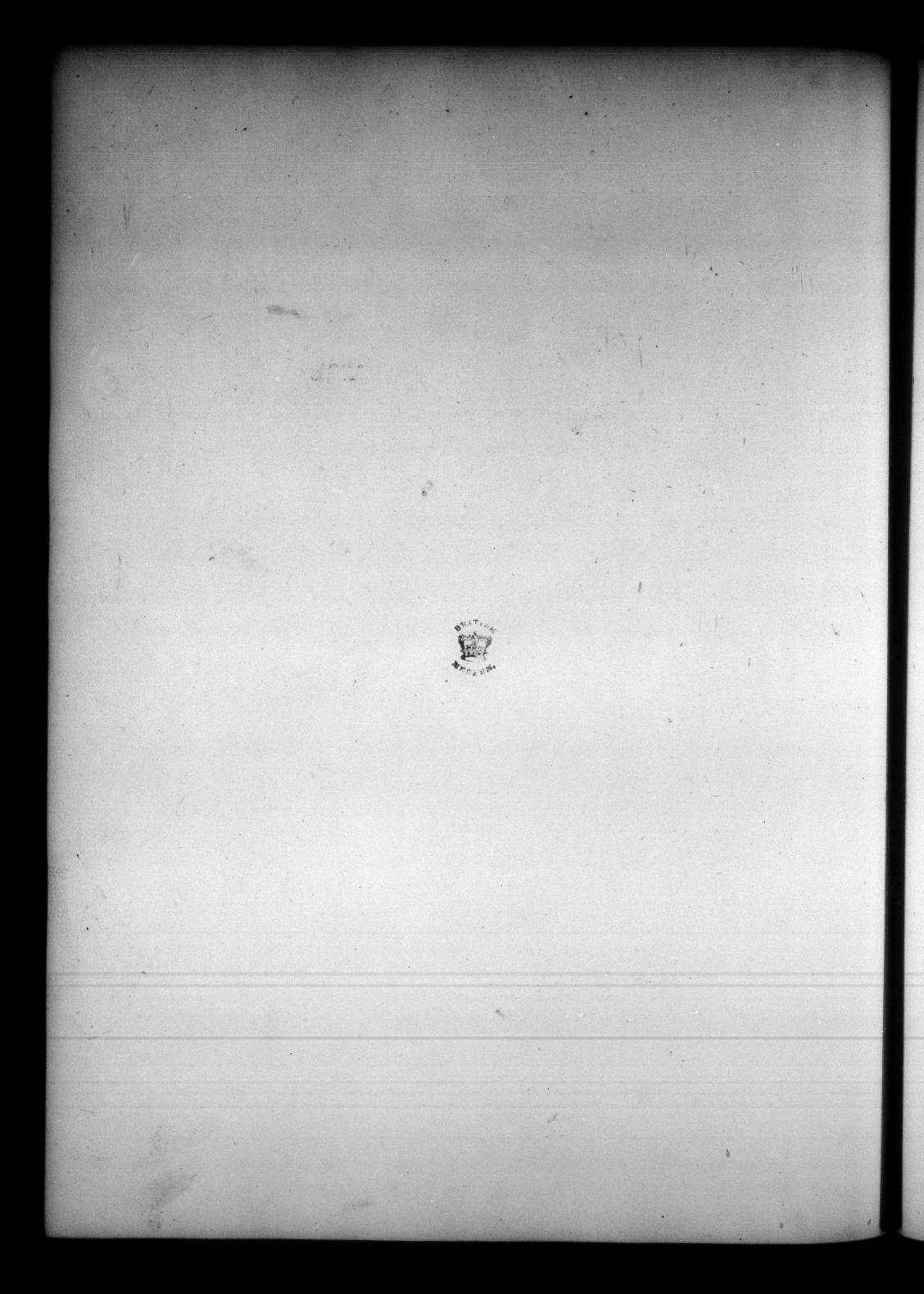
When she leaves her eggs in quest of food, should any one during her absence, either touch or even breathe on them, she discovers it, and immediately abandons them. Klein remarks, that on the least appearance of danger, she will take her eggs under her wing, and transport them to a place of safety.

They are particularly attached to the place where they are bred; and as they seldom take wing but when they are closely pursued and absolutely forced to it, their greatest excursions never exceed twenty or thirty miles.

Their flesh is excellent, that of the young ones remarkably delicate.



Butant Fonde.







WHITE STORK.

ARDEA CICONIA.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 235. 7. Bris. Orn. v. p. 365.

LA CICOGNE BLANCHE.

WHITE STORK.

Buff. Ois. vii. p. 253.

Lath. Syn. iii. p. 47.

In size it occupies the intermediate space between the Crane and the It inhabits most parts of Europe, except England, where it has never been seen except in four instances, and then supposed to be driven by tempestuous weather. Avoiding the extremes of heat and cold, it is not met with between the tropics. It appears in Sweden in April, retires in August, is not seen farther north than Scania, or in Russia, beyond fifty degrees north, nor to the east of Moscow.

In Lorrain, Alsace, and in Holland, these birds are in a manner half domestic, and are so far familiarized to the society of man, as to walk unconcerned about the streets, feeding on offal and filth, and clearing the fields of serpents and every noxious reptile; they likewise build on the tops of houses, forming their nest of sticks, twigs, and aquatic plants (laying never more than four eggs, oftener not more than two, of a dirty yellowish white, smaller but longer than those of a goose), on wheels and boxes provided for them by the inhabitants; where they are not only held in great veneration, but every attention is paid to their security, that no injury should be done them; and it would be almost as dangerous, in the present age, to kill a Stork in Holland, as it was in former times in Thessaly, when such a crime was expiable only by the death of the offender.

The Stork is of a mild amiable disposition (from which, as is known to the learned reader, it derives its name), particularly attentive to its young, protecting them in the moment of danger, perishing in their defence before it will forsake them.

Very much has been said by the ancients of its moral qualities; it was the emblem of temperance, conjugal fidelity, affection, and filial piety; and the law which compelled the maintenance of parents, was enacted in honour of them, and inscribed by their name.

PURPLE GALLINULE.

FULICA PORPHYRIO.

LA POULE-SULTANE.

Purple Water Hen.
Purple Gallinule.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 258. 5.

Bris. Orn. v. p. 522.

Buff. Ois. viii. p. 194.

Edw. pl. 87.

Lath. Syn. iii. p. 254.

Very few birds have more splendid or brilliant irradiation of plumage than the present subject, its beautiful feathers, when viewed in the sun, forming a combination of the richest tints of blue, purple, and green; it appears likewise to be a bird singularly disposed to domestication, being very docile, mild, easily tamed, very soon becoming familiar, and attached to its keeper. It was therefore justly considered as a valuable acquisition and an ornament to this splendid collection. It is reduced on the Plate, its length being one foot five inches.

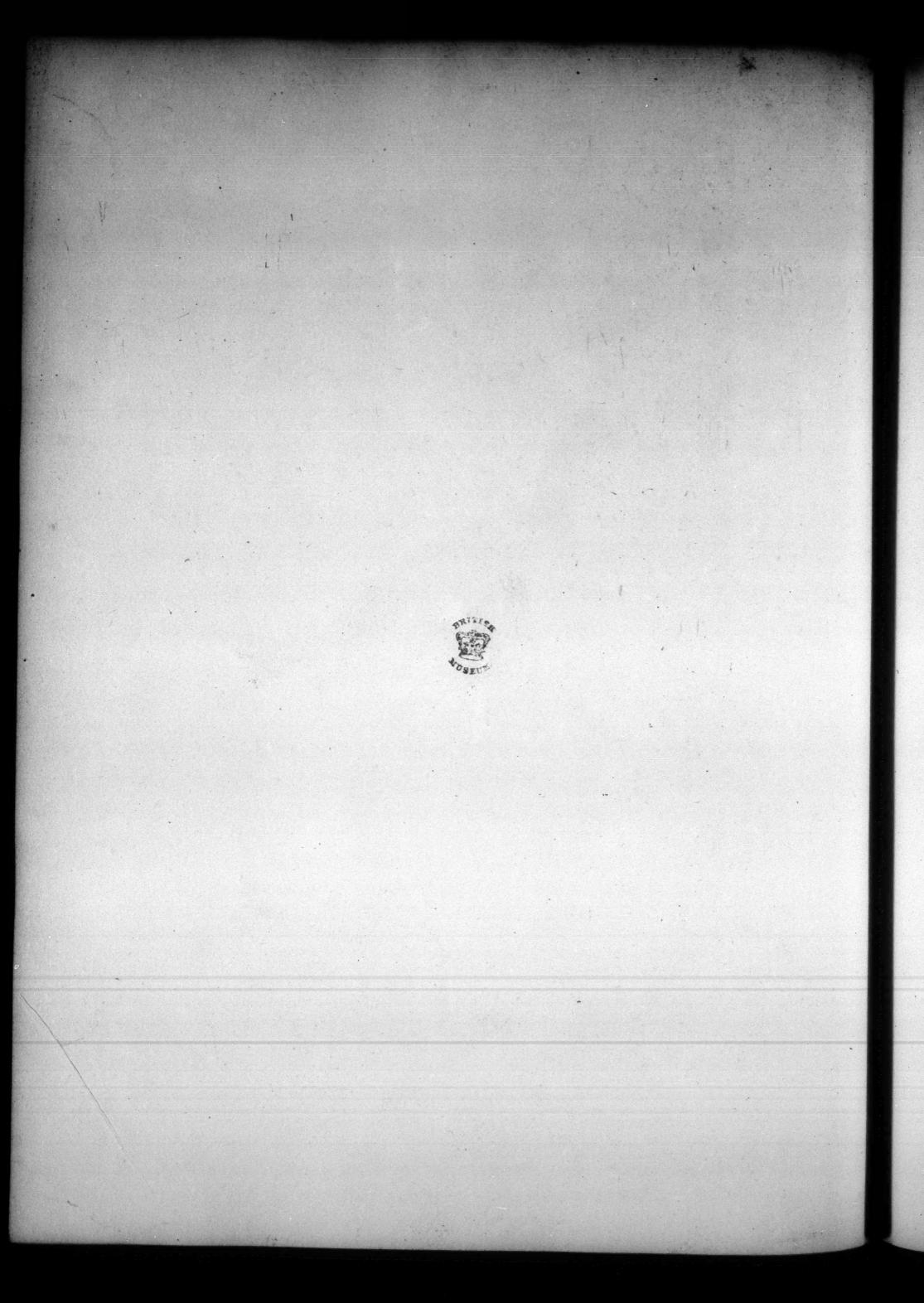
In Sicily these birds are bred in plenty, and very much admired for their beauty; they appear in the streets and markets, picking up the refuse of fruit and vegetables, but whether they are indigenous there, or whether they migrated originally from Africa, is uncertain.

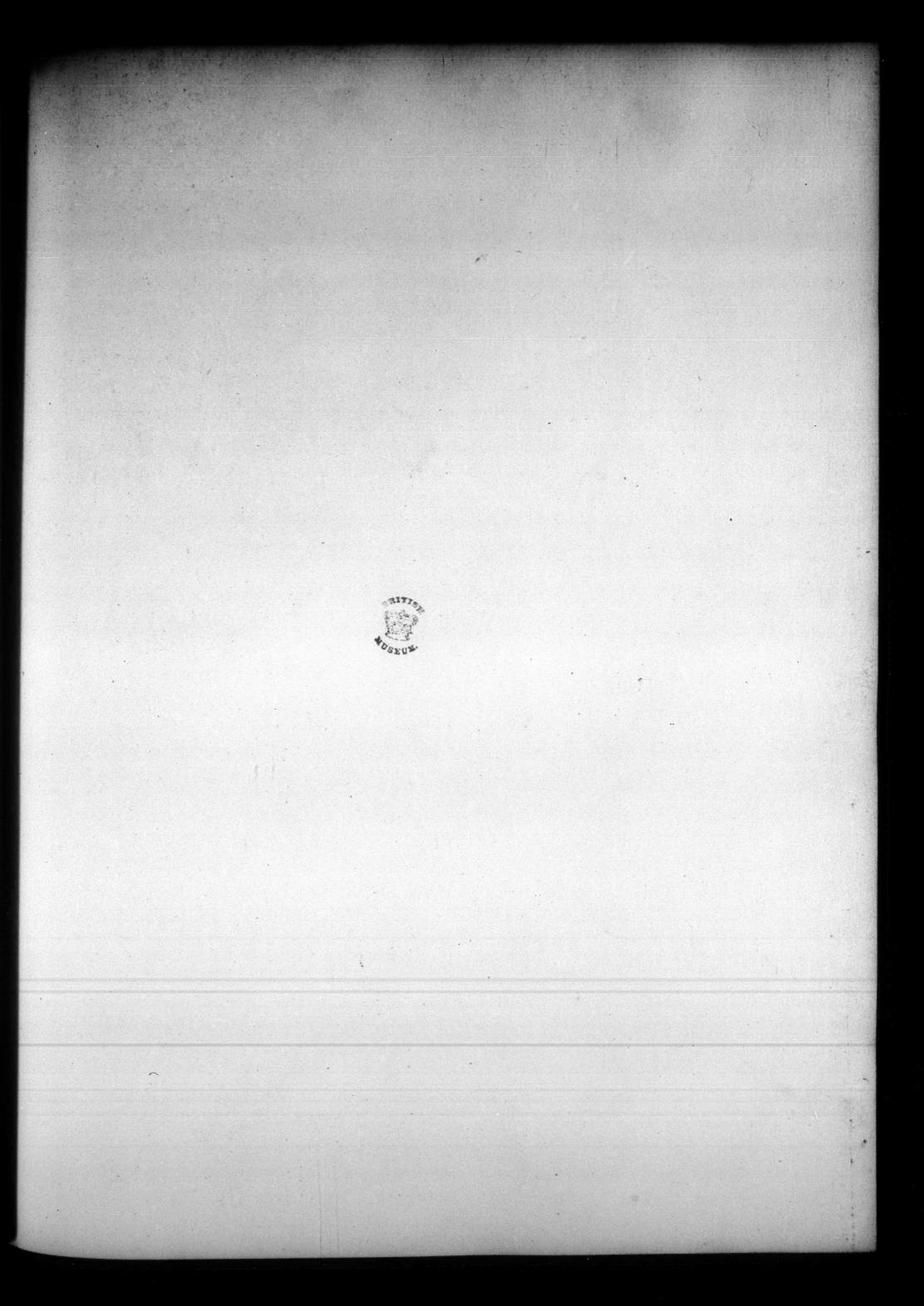
This we know, that they abound on the coast of Barbary, in the islands of the Mediterranean; they are met with in various parts of the south of Russia, in the western parts of Siberia, and in the neighbourhood of the Caspian sea; in the cultivated rice grounds of Ghilar, in Persia, in great abundance; and in high plumage in China, the East Indies, the islands of Java and Madagascar; and they are common in the southern parts of America.

In their wild state, the female makes its nest among the reeds in March, lays three or four white eggs perfectly round, the time of incubation occupying from three to four weeks. It not only feeds on fruit, plants, and grain, but will eat fish with avidity, repeatedly dipping them in water before it swallows them: it frequently stands on one leg, and clenching its food with its toes, lifts it to its mouth with the other, in the same manner as the Parrot.



Luple Gallinule.







VIRGINIAN EARED OWL.

Horned Owl.

GREAT HORNED OWL FROM VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIAN EARED OWL.

Bris. Orn. i. p. 484.

Ellis's Huds. Bay, p. 40.

Edw. p. 60.

Lath. Syn. i. p. 119.

THERE is little distinction between this genus and the rapacious birds, except that those commit their ravages by day, but this subject chiefly by night. The bill is short and hooked, not furnished with a cere, and both mandibles are moveable, as in the Parrot.

The nostrils are covered with bristly feathers, projecting forwards. The head and eyes are large, and during the day they are mostly shut, being unable to bear the glare of light.

The passage to the ears is large, and their sense of hearing more exquisite than that of other birds, perhaps than any known animal. Their legs and feet are for the most part clothed with feathers, down to the origin of the claws, which are much hooked, strong, and very sharp. The outermost toe is capable of being turned backwards as occasion may require, and one or more of the outermost quill feathers is serrated.

The appetite for flesh, and the disposition to plunder, are the same. This genus is subdivided into two genera, the long eared, or Horned Owl, and those with smooth heads. This is inferior in size to the Eagle Owl, not measuring more than sixteen inches.

It is common to South and North America, in Northern Asia, as far east as Kamtschatka, and almost to the North Pole; often met with at Hudson's Bay, where it frequents the woods, and builds in March in the pine tree, the nest being composed of a few sticks laid across; the eggs are two in number, of a dull white; the young fly in June.

It makes during night a most hideous noise, not unlike the outcry of a man, so that passengers beguiled by it, often lose their way in the vast forests it frequents.

GREAT RED-CRESTED COCKATOO.

LE KAKATOES 'A HUPPE ROUGE.

Bris. Orn. iv. p. 209. Buff. Ois. vi. p. 95.

GREATER COCKATOO.

Edw. p. 160.

GREAT RED-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Lath. Syn. i. p. 257.

This subject is one of the largest species known, as it measures rather more than seventeen inches; the name Kakatoes, or Cockatoo, is formed from their cry.

It is distinguished from other Parrots by its size, by its white plumage, by . the peculiarly incurvated shape of the bill, by the baldness of the head, and more particularly by a folding crest, near seven inches in length, the under part of a scarlet colour, inclining to orange, which it can elevate or depress at pleasure.

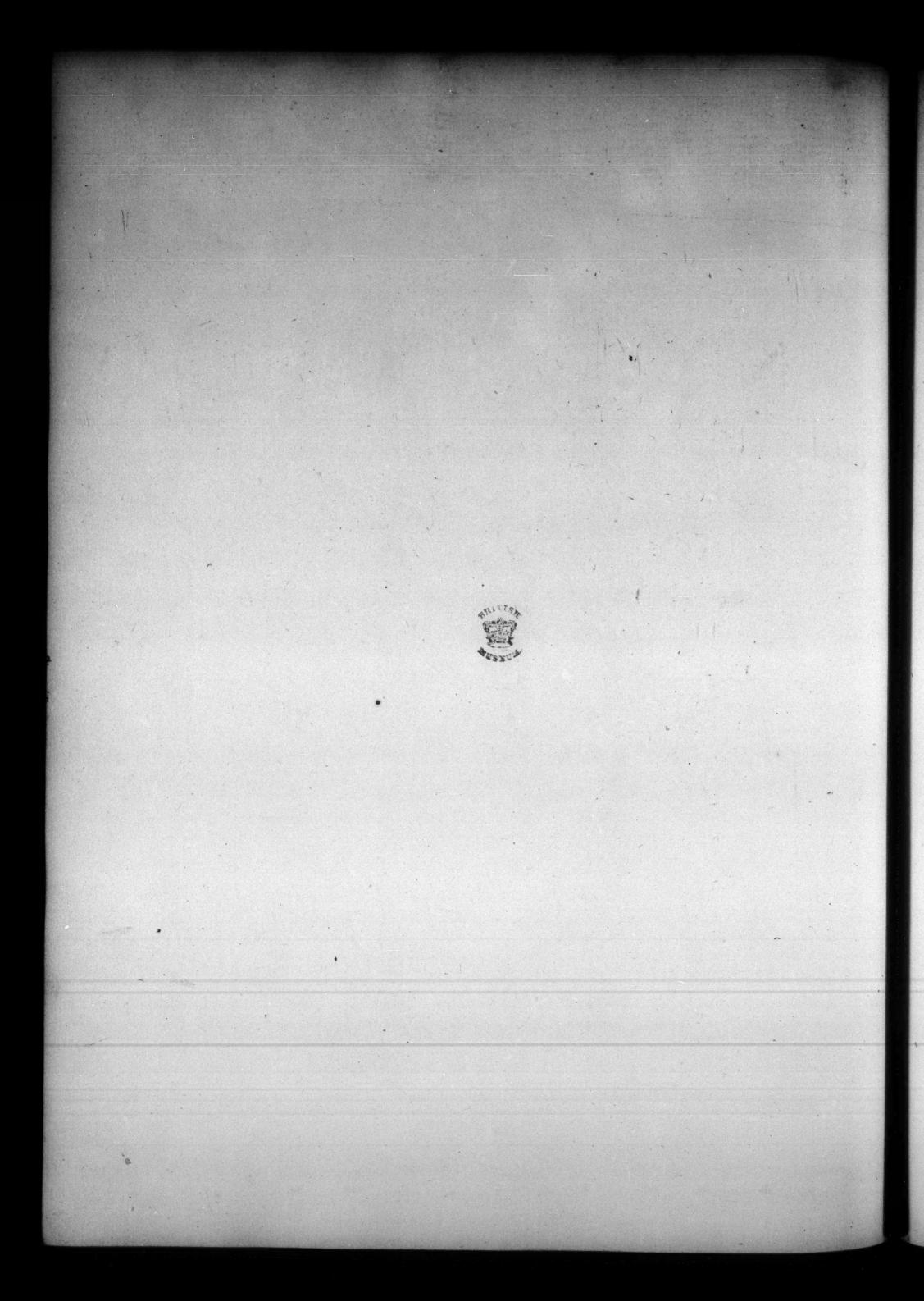
The bill is cinereous; the cere in which the nostrils are placed, and the orbits of the eye, are of a lead colour, the irides of a deep red. Although the general colour of the plumage is white, it is tinged on the back with shades of cream colour, on the head and breast with a soft delicate rose blush; the inner coverts of the wings with yellow, and the lateral tail feathers have their inward webs, from the base to the middle, of a sulphur-like colour; the legs and feet are lead colour, the toes black.

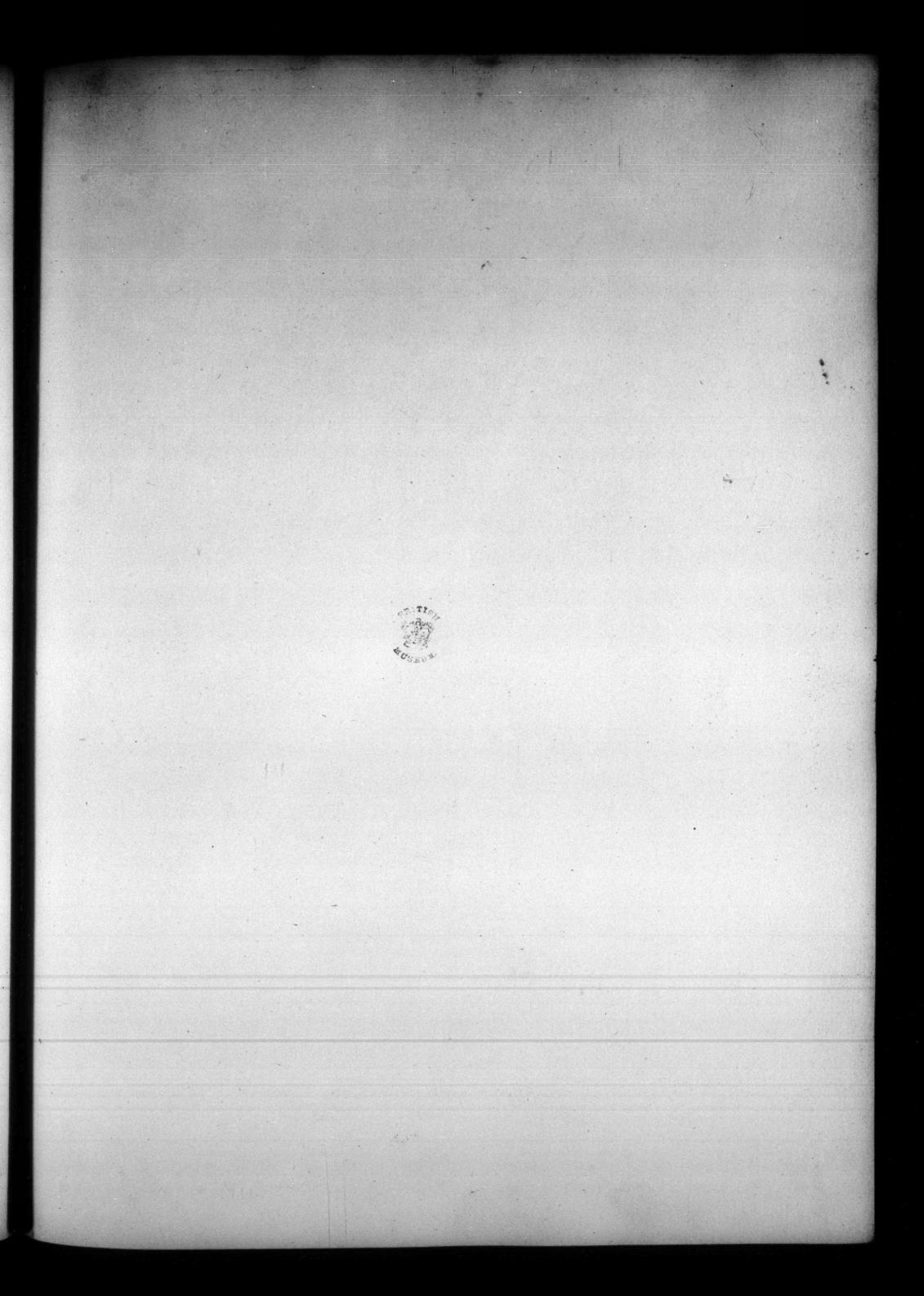
They inhabit the southern parts of Asia, where they seem indigenous, are likewise found in the south of India, and in all the islands of the Indian ocean, more particularly in the Moluccas under the line. In several parts of India they are in a manner domesticated, building their nests under the roofs of houses.

They seem to possess a superior understanding to that of the common Parrot, and are more docile, kind, and sincere in their attachments. This amiable disposition was particularly manifested in the subject of this Plate, for its fondness, affectionate attention, and attachment to the person who had the care of it was beyond expression.



Great Red-Crested Cockatoo.







ROSE-HEADED RING PARRAKEET.

LA PERRUCHE DE BENGALE.

Bris. Orn. iv. p. 348. No. 66.

LE PETITE PERRUCHE 'A TETE

BRINS.

COLEUR DE ROSE 'A LONG

Buff. Ois. vi. p. 154.

Rose-Headed Ring Parrakeet. Edw. Glen. p. 233.

Lath. Gen. Syn. i. p. 339. No. 39.

Var. A.

As the genus of parrots is more numerous than any, it will not therefore appear extraordinary that several of this family, so remarkable for the brilliancy and great variety of the plumage, as well as their agreeable and engaging manners, should form a conspicuous part of this most elegant and superb Collection.

According to the Count de Buffon's arrangement, this subject is of the Old Continent, and is a variety of the Blossom-headed Parrakeet. In size it measures rather more than ten inches; the upper mandible is of a pale yellow, with a dusky cere, in which the nostrils are placed, the under mandible black; the forehead and cheeks are of a pleasant blush, or rose colour, which, as it approaches the hind part of the neck, gradually becomes blue.

The chin is black; a ring of the same colour encircles the neck, which becomes narrow by degrees, and appears to divide the head from the body; the upper part of the neck, the back, the rump, the scapulares, and coverts of the tail, are of a pleasing green; the throat, breast, belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail, a yellowish green, some of the lesser coverts of the wings are edged with a dull red.

The tail consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones on the upper surface are blue, and terminate in points, the others are tinged with green, and gradually shorten towards the sides, the legs and claws are cinerious. This was a very pleasing bird, extremely fond of being taken notice of, and it never discovered the least inclination to bite or injure any stranger that approached it.

VARIEGATED BUNTING.

EMBERIZA PRINCIPALIS.

LA VEUVE D'ANGOLA.

LA VEUVE MOUCHETE'E

LONG-TAIL SPARROW.

VARIEGATED BUNTING.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 313. 22.

Bris. Orn. app. p. 80.

Buff. Ois. iv. p. 165.

Edw. p. 270.

Lath. Gen. Syn. ii. p. 181.

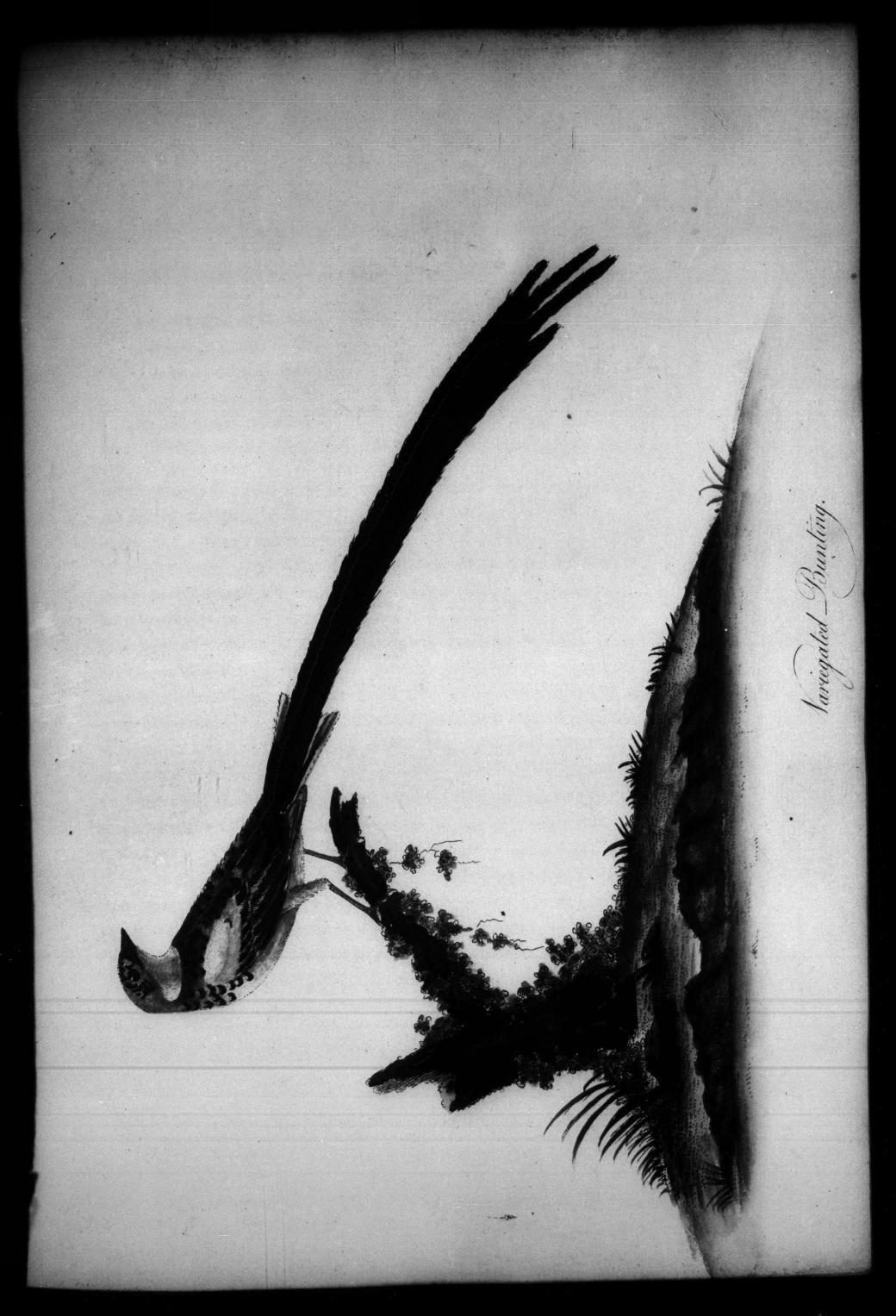
No. 18. Var. B.

THE subject of this plate is represented as large as life; it is a native of Angola, on the Western coast of Africa. The bill is of a lively red, short, strong, and conic, having a hard knob in the upper mandible, which enables it to break and triturate seeds and grain.

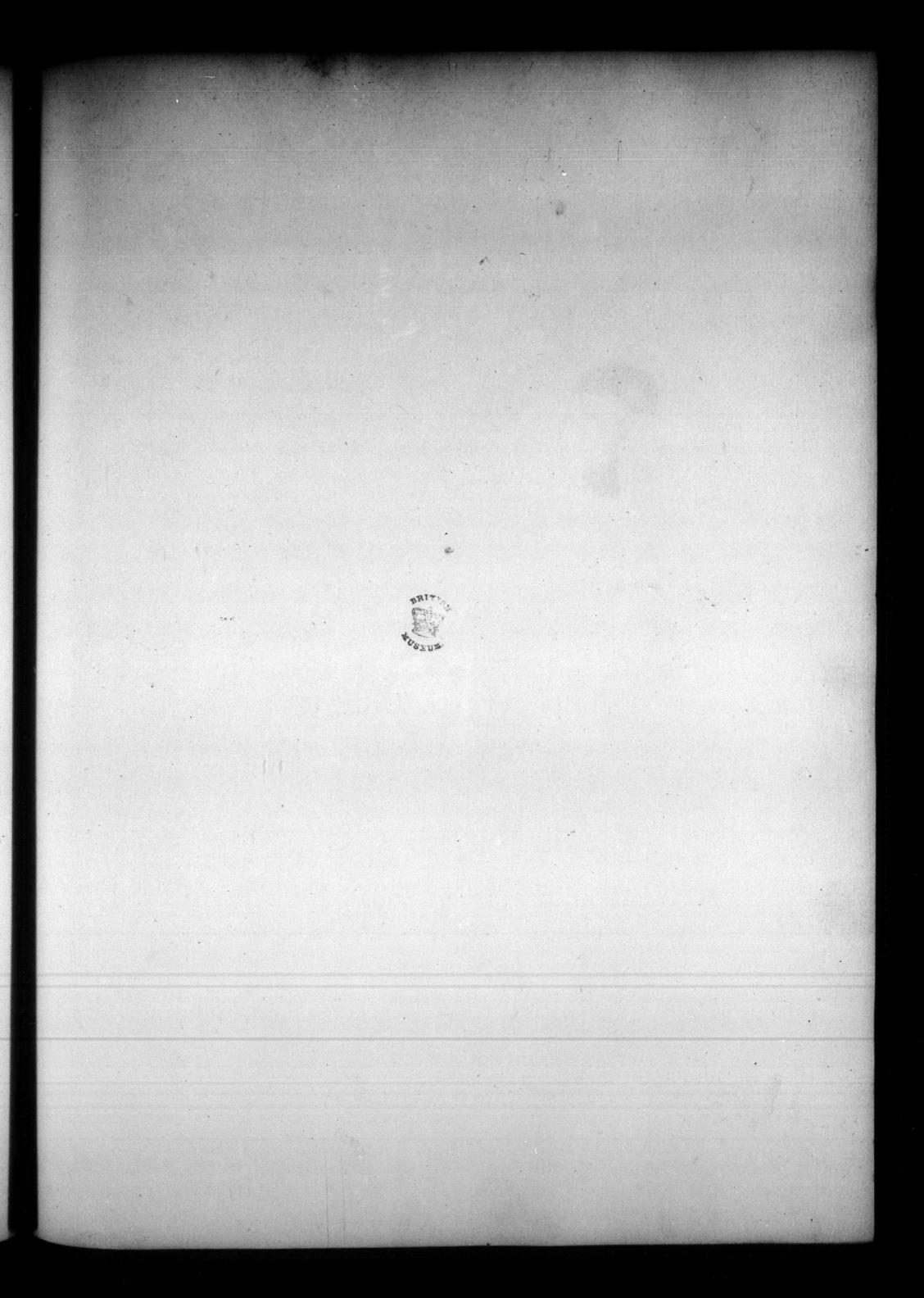
The upper part of the head and neck are of a dull orange colour, variegated with black; the back, the rump, and wings, are black, edged with dull orange; the sides of the head, the throat, the lesser coverts of the wings, the belly, and coverts under the tail, are white; the breast pale orange; the tail consists of twelve feathers, including the four long ones, which are not (as the Count de Buffon supposes) a sort of false tail of supernumerary feathers, but actually constitute a part of the true tail.

When these feathers acquire their full length, the four middle ones project considerably beyond the side ones, as expressed in the Plate; they are cast in moulting, and are quickly replaced; which, though common in most birds, is contrary to the nature of the Whidah, as that bird is often half a year without them.

It was an active, lively bird; and although it had no song, neither could it boast of any richness or brilliancy of plumage, yet the extraordinary length and form of its tail, so different from all other birds, rendered it a very pleasing and valuable acquisition to this Collection.









Blue-headed Jurtle .

BLUE HEADED TURTLE.

COLUMBA CYANOCEPHALA. Lin. Syst. i. p. 282. No. 20.

LA TOURTERELLE DE LA JAMAIQUE. Bris. Orn. i. p. 135.

Blue-headed Turtle. Lath. Gen. Syn. i. p. 651. No. 45.

THE Turtle is found in every part of the Old and New Continent, even as far as the South Sea Islands. They are, like the Pigeon, subject to great variety, and though naturally more wild in their disposition, they can, with proper management, be raised and domesticated; and from the great analogy which is known to subsist between the two birds, it is not unlikely that the several varieties may result from the repeated intercourse of the Bisset, the Ring Dove, and Turtle.

The Pigeon is fond of society, attached to its companions, and faithful to its mate.—Not so the Turtle, for those that are acquainted with its manners, know it to be capricious, quarrelsome, and inconstant, notwithstanding its reputation to the contrary.

This subject is rather less than ours, yet its instincts and habits are the same, and it seems to differ only in the colour of its plumage, which may be caused by the influence of climate. A cage of these birds came from St. Lucia; they are common in Jamaica, and in the island of Cuba, where they are taken in traps to supply the market: although they had every attention and convenience, they never bred in this Menagery.

YELLOW FINCH.

FRINGILLA BUTYRACEA.

Lyn. Syst. i. p. 321. 22.

Le Verdier des Indes.

Bris. Orn. iii. p. 195, 55.

Le Vert Brunet.

Buff. Ois. iv. p. 182.

Indian Greenfinch.

Edw. ii. p. 84.

Yellow-Finch.

Lath. Gen. Syn. ii. p. 299. No. 68.

This subject is given the size of life; it is rather larger and more bulky than the Canary bird. It is found in India and at the Cape of Good Hope, at which place it is more common than the Green-finch is with us.

The bill is conic, slender towards the end, and sharp pointed; the upper mandible dusky brown, the lower lighter; the irides are hazel.

The whole upper part of the plumage is a dull olive green, a line of the same colour passes from the basis of the bill through the eye; above and beneath the eye is a line of yellow; from the angles of the mouth there is a black line in form of a mustachio.

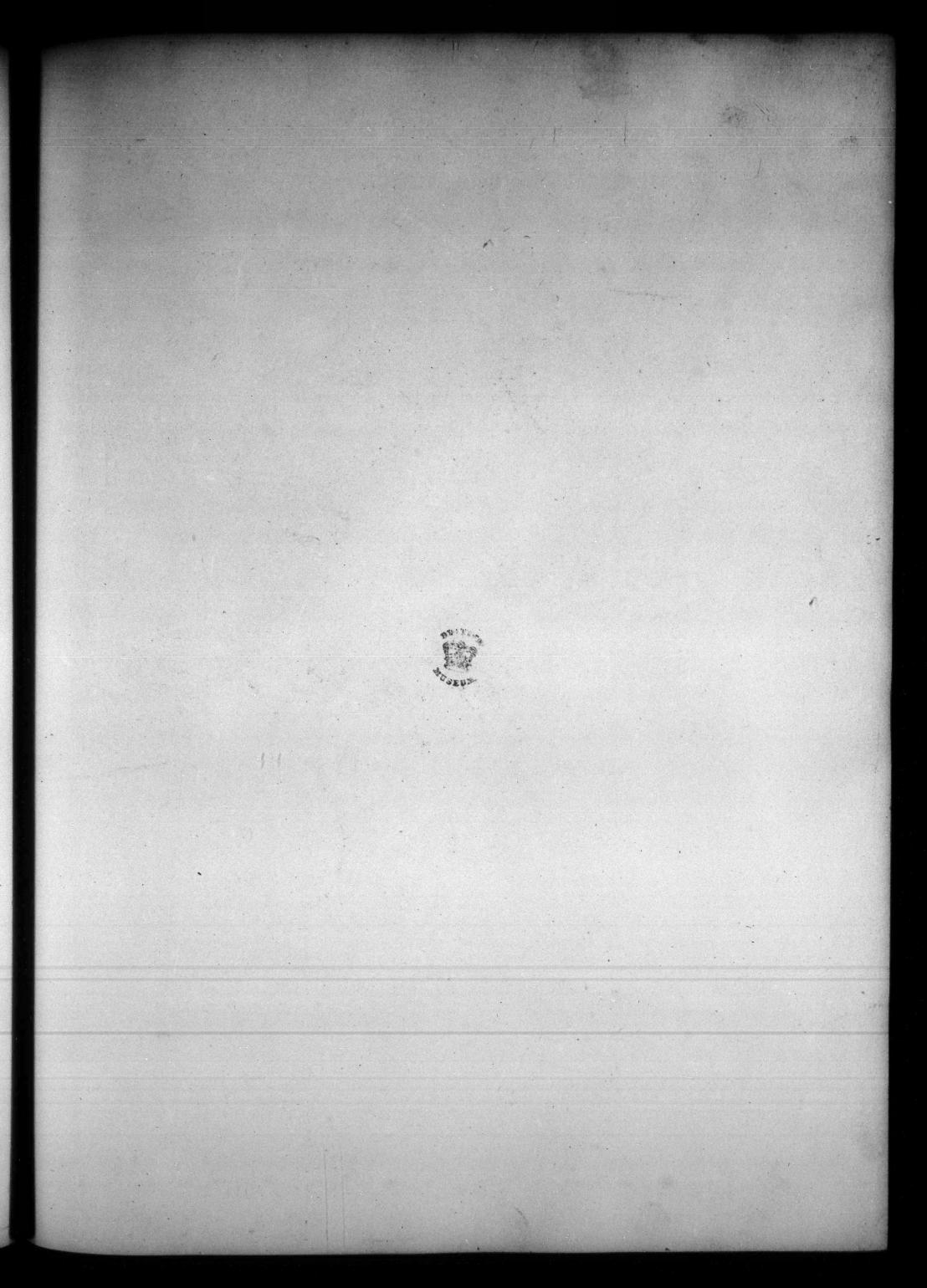
The quills are olive green, edged with white; the whole under side, from the throat to the covert feathers under the tail, are yellow, and slightly tinged with green; the tail is a little forked, and margined with yellowgreen.

It was a very bold, lively, active bird, and had a most agreeable song.



Yellow - Finch







Tava Grosbeak Male.

JAVA GROSBEAK.

LOXEA ORYZIVORA. Lin. Syst. i. p. 302. No. 14.

LE GROS-BEC CENDRE DE LA

CHINE. Bris. Orn. iii. p. 244.

LE PADDA OU L'OISEAU DE RIZ. Buff. Ois. iii. p. 463.

PADDA, or RICE BIRD. Edw. i. p. 41.

JAVA GROSBEAK. Lath. ii. p. 129. No. 29.

Although this bird is very frequently met with at Java, and the Cape of Good Hope, there is great reason to suppose that the Europeans, in their intercourse with China and Java, had often carried these birds to that island; and that it is an inhabitant, if not a native, of China, being frequently met with in their paintings, where it is called Hung-tzoy.

It is represented on the plate of the size of life: the bill is very stout and thick for the size of the bird, of a fine red at the base, and paler towards the point, which is almost white; the head and throat black; the cheeks white; the upper part of the body, the neck, and breast, a most delicate pale ash-colour; the belly and thighs pale rose-colour; the vent, and coverts under the tail, white; the greater quill-feathers, and tail, a glossy black: legs flesh-colour.

It is very destructive to the plantations of rice, which is its principal food, and from thence called the Padda; and is remarkable for the delicacy of its plumage, which is so perfectly regular and soft, that no one feather projects beyond another, but they appear like a fine silky down, covered with a farina, or bloom.

RED AND BLUE MACCAW.

PSITTAGUS MACAO.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 139. No. 1.

Bris. Orn. iv. p. 184.

L'Ara Rouge.

Buff. Ois. vi. p. 179.

RED AND BLUE MACCAW. Edw. iv. 158.

Lath. Syn. i. p. 199. No. 1.

THE characters which distinguish the Maccaws from other parrots, are their size, which, when in perfect feather, measures full three feet from bill to tail: the length of their tail, which is much longer than in the case of others, even in proportion to the body; and the cheeks, which are bare of feathers, being only covered with a naked membranous skin, of a whitish colour.

They inhabit Brazil, Guiana, and the warm climates of South America, and are not to be found on the old Continent. They were formerly common at St. Domingo, but in consequence of the natives having extended their plantations nearer to the mountains, they are now rarely to be met with.

They live in the woods, and prefer such as cover swampy grounds, where the palm-tree abounds, on which they feed: they sometimes assemble in flocks, but are generally found in pairs; and of all the Parrot tribe they fly the best, being known to go the distance of a league in search of ripe fruit, but always returning in the evening to their accustomed spot.

They make their nest in the holes of old decayed trees, enlarging the aperture with their bills, if too narrow; and they line the inside with feathers.

They have two broods annually, laying two eggs, spotted like those of the Partridge, and of the size of Pigeons' eggs: they sit alternately; never forsake their young, as long as their assistance is necessary; and always perch together, near the nest.

When caught young, they are easily tamed, soon become familiar, and discover great attachment to their owners; but the old birds are stubborn and mischievous.









WHITE CROWNED PIGEON.

COLUMBA LEUCOCEPHALA.

Lin. Syst. p. 281. No. 14.

LE PIGEON DE ROCHE DE LA

Bris. Orn. i. p. 137. No. 35.

JAMAIQUE.

Sloan 7am A 202 1 261 f

BALD-PATED PIGEON.

Sloan Jam. p. 303. t. 261. f. 2.

WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON.

Catesb. Car. i. pl. 25.

Lath. Syn. ii. p. 616. No. 5.

This subject is considered by the Count de Buffon as a variety of the wild Pigeon; it inhabits Jamaica, St. Domingo, and the Bahama Islands: they nestle and breed in holes among the rocks, and prove of infinite service to the inhabitants, who take vast numbers of them for food.

They live on the seeds of the mangrove, and wild coffee; they likewise eat the berries of sweet-wood; and are bitter or sweet to the taste, according to the season of the year, or more properly, according to the food they feed on; for when they meet with plenty of sweet berries they are accounted most excellent for the table.

The plumage of this bird is very delicate: the crown of the head is white, from which it takes its name; the hind neck is a combination of green, blue, and copper bronze, as viewed in different directions; the upper parts are bluish-grey, the under, lighter grey; the lesser and greater quills and tail dusky brown; the bill and legs pale red; the claws grey. Rather larger than the Turtle.

GRENADIER GROSBEAK.

Loxea Orix.

Emberiza Orix.

Lyn. Mant. 1771. p. 527.

Lyn. Syst. i. p. 309. No. 7.

Le Cardinal du Cap de Bris. Orn. iii. p. 114. No. 21.

Bonne Esperance.

Buff. Ois. iii. p. 496.

Grenadier.

Edw. iv. p. 178.

Lath. Syn. ii. p. 120. No. 16.

Monsieur Brisson describes this bird under the character of the Cardinal of the Cape of Good Hope; and the Count de Buffon arranges it likewise with other foreign birds related to the Tree Sparrow; but the very accurate Latham places it, very properly, with the Grosbeaks, to which family it undoubtedly belongs.

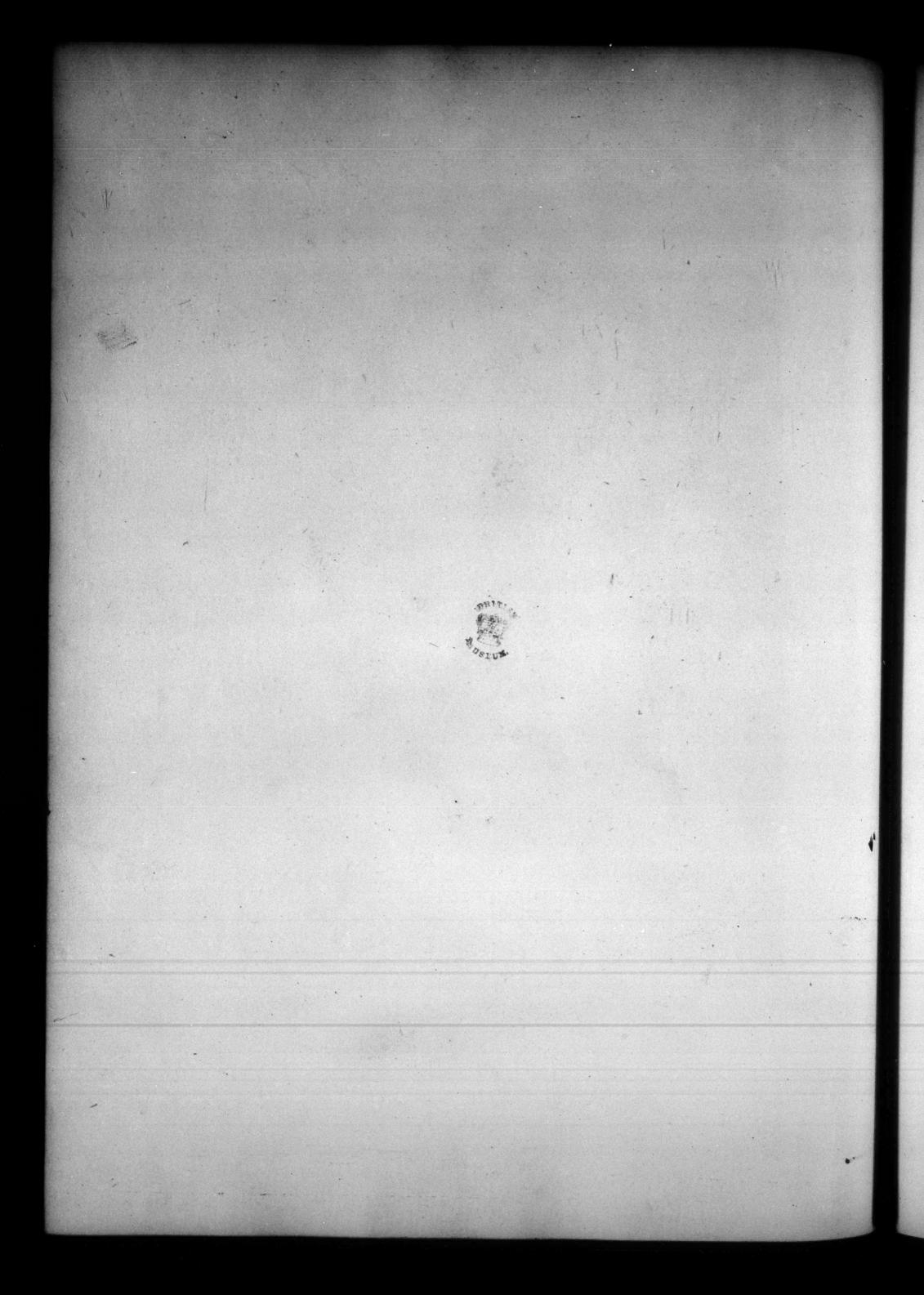
The figure represents it the size of life, and in its summer dress, at which season, the forehead, cheeks, chin, and belly, are a downy black; the hind part of the head, the neck, the breast, lower part of the back, rump, covert feathers, above and beneath the tail, are bright orange; the back, wings, and tail, brown, each feather being dusky in the middle, and fringed with a pale rufous colour; the thighs are pale tawney; the legs flesh-colour.

In the winter it experiences an entire change; the rich black, and splendid orange, become less and less distinct, and the whole plumage is changed into dusky, brown, and tawney.

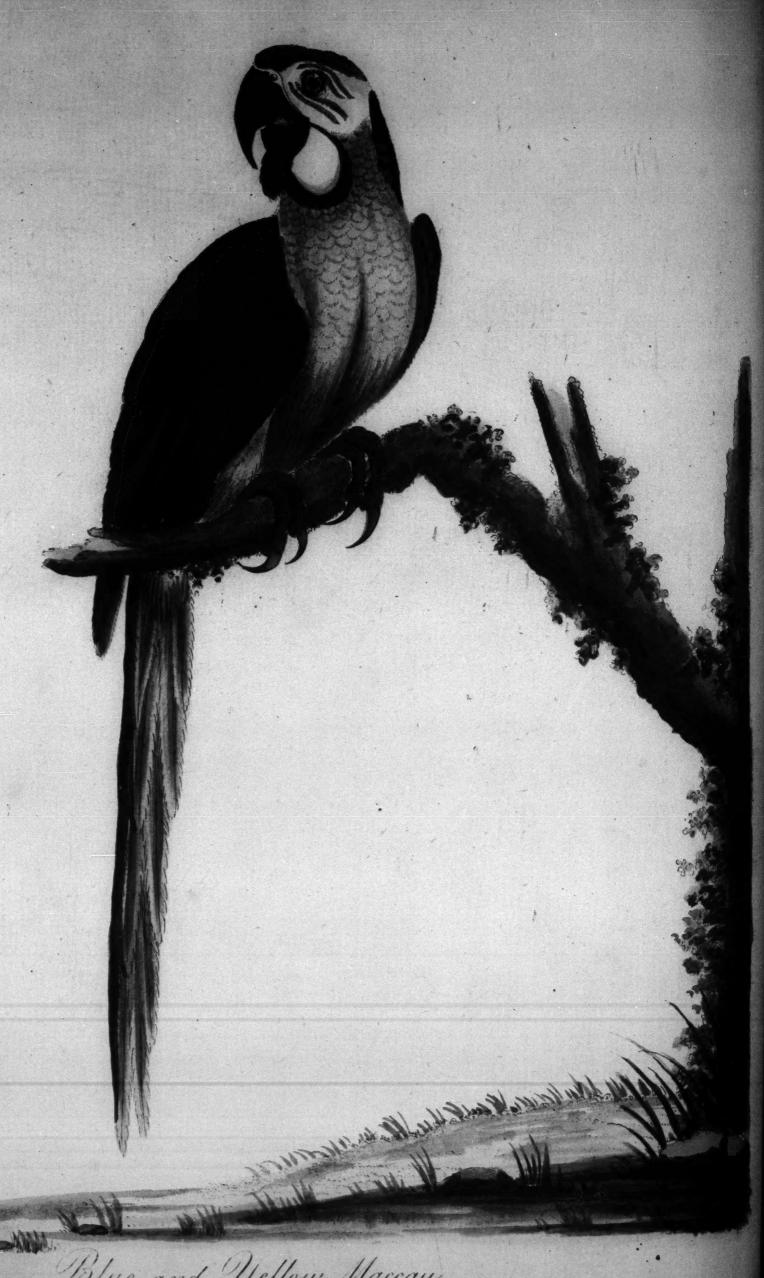
I have reason to believe, that this very rare and valuable bird does not obtain its perfect colours until the second year at soonest: as I had an opportunity of making drawings from, and examining a cage of these birds which were sent from Lisbon as a present to the late Earl of Sandwich, when at the head of the admiralty; and although there were several of them, there were scarcely two alike: in a letter which accompanied them, they were called the Portugal Bishop.



Grenadier Grosbeak.







Blue and Yellow Maccaw.

BLUE AND YELLOW MACCAW.

PSITTACUS ARARAUNA. Lyn. Syst. i. p. 159. No. 3.

L'ARA BLEU ET JAUNE DU BRE- Bris. Orn. iv. p. 193.

SIL.

L'ARA BLEU. Buff. Ois. vi. p. 191.

Blue AND YELLOW MACCAW. Edw. iv. p. 159.

Lath. i. p. 204. No. 4.

This subject is rather less than the Red and Blue Maccaw: and nature has been lavish in clothing it with a plumage so rich and splendid, that it is scarcely within the power of the pencil to give an adequate representation of its brilliancy.

The bill is black; the nostrils are placed on a white cere; the crown of the head is green; the cheeks and throat are covered with a white skin, striped with short black feathers; the eyelids edged with black; the irides pale yellow: under the bill is a line of black, which encircles the white; the hinder part of the neck, the back, the wings, and upper side of the tail are of a rich blue; the fore part of the neck, the breast, the belly, the thighs, and coverts under the tail, are a bright yellow; the hinder part of the thighs are blue: in a word, the upper part of the bird is of a most rich glossy azure blue, the under part of a bright golden yellow colour.

The Blue Maccaw never associates with the Red, though they frequent the same situations; their voice is likewise different; neither do they articulate so plainly as the Red.

These birds are more subject to the epilepsy and cramp than any other of the Parrot tribe, more especially such as are confined; great caution should therefore be observed, that they have only a wooden perch, as it has been remarked, that such as are in the habit of resting on perches covered with iron, or tin, are invariably seized with this disorder, which often proves fatal to them.

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BRAZILIAN FINCH.

FRINGILLA GRANATINA.

Lyn. Syst. i. p. 319—11.

Bris. iii. p. 216. 67.

Red and Blue Brazilian Finch. Edw. iv. p. 191.

Brazilian Finch.

Lath. Syn. ii. p. 316. No. 87.

THE subject of this plate is of the size of life; it came from Brazil, where it is very much valued by the Europeans, being a lively active bird, with an agreeable song.

The bill is of a most beautiful red, perfectly conic, slender towards the end, and very sharp pointed, above the base blue; the cheeks pale violet; irides hazel, with scarlet eyelids; the head, neck, breast, and upper belly, chesnut; the throat black; the lower belly and thighs dusky; the rump and covert feathers above the tail a beautiful blue, those under the tail dusky; the wings are likewise of a dusky brown; the tail is black and cuneiform; the legs dull flesh-colour.

These birds vary very much in colour: this subject had a dusky line from the bill to the eye, in others this character is wanting: in some, the coverts, both above and beneath the tail, are violet; others have the lower belly and thighs chesnut, and the tail a reddish brown. The Count de Buffon says the Portuguese, most probably from a resemblance between the plumage of this bird and the uniform of some of their regiments, have named it the Oronooko Captain.









CUSHEW.

CRAX PAUXI.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 270. 5.

LE HOCCO DU MEXIQUE.

Bris. Orn. i. p. 302. 14.

Cushew Bird.

Edw. p. 295.

Lath. Syn. ii. p. 696.

This subject is a native of Mexico, where it is known by the name of Pauxi. It is of the size of the Curasso, but is of a more elegant form. It differs likewise in the head, which in the Cushew is not crested, the swelling of the base of the bill is also larger, and very hard, of the size of a pear, and of a fine blue colour. The bill is red, stronger, and more hooked than the Curasso.

The upper part of the plumage is of a rich black, with intermixtures of blue and purple; the lower belly and under coverts of the tail are white, the tail is likewise tipped with white; the legs are flesh colour.

In their wild state, they perch on the highest trees, but form their nests on the ground; they are very gentle, or, more properly speaking, stupid, as they have been known to keep their station, though fired at several times.

They are chiefly found in uninhabited situations, a circumstance which accounts, in some respects, for their being so extremely rare and valuable, very few having ever been brought to Europe: the one which is described by Edwards, from the Duke of Portland's Collection, and two very fine specimens in the Osterly Menagery, being the only specimens upon record as having been ever met with in this country.

CHINESE QUAIL.

TETRAO CHINENSIS.

Lin. Syst. i. p. 277. 19.

LA CAILLE DES PHILIPPINES.

Bris. Orn. i. p. 254. p. 25.

LA FRAISE, OU CAILLE DE LA

Buff. Ois. ii. p. 478.

CHINE.

Edw. p. 247.

CHINESE QUAIL.

Lath. Syn. ii. p. 783.

This bird is represented in the Plate of its natural size; it is not only considerably less than our indigenous Quail, but it differs very materially in the colour of its plumage.

The bill is black, the fore part of the head of a bluish ash colour, all the upper part pale brown, beautifully powdered with dusky spots; the middle of each feather on the back and rump has a pale orange-colour stripe with black lines on each side; the wing feathers are brown with transverse dusky lines; the throat is black; the cheeks, and fore part of the neck white, encircled with a black band rising from each corner of the mouth, and forming a crescent on the breast: the upper part of the neck, breast, and sides, is ash colour, with transverse dusky bars; the belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail are of a reddish orange, with a line of luteous dirty white along the middle of the belly; the legs are yellow, the claws brown.

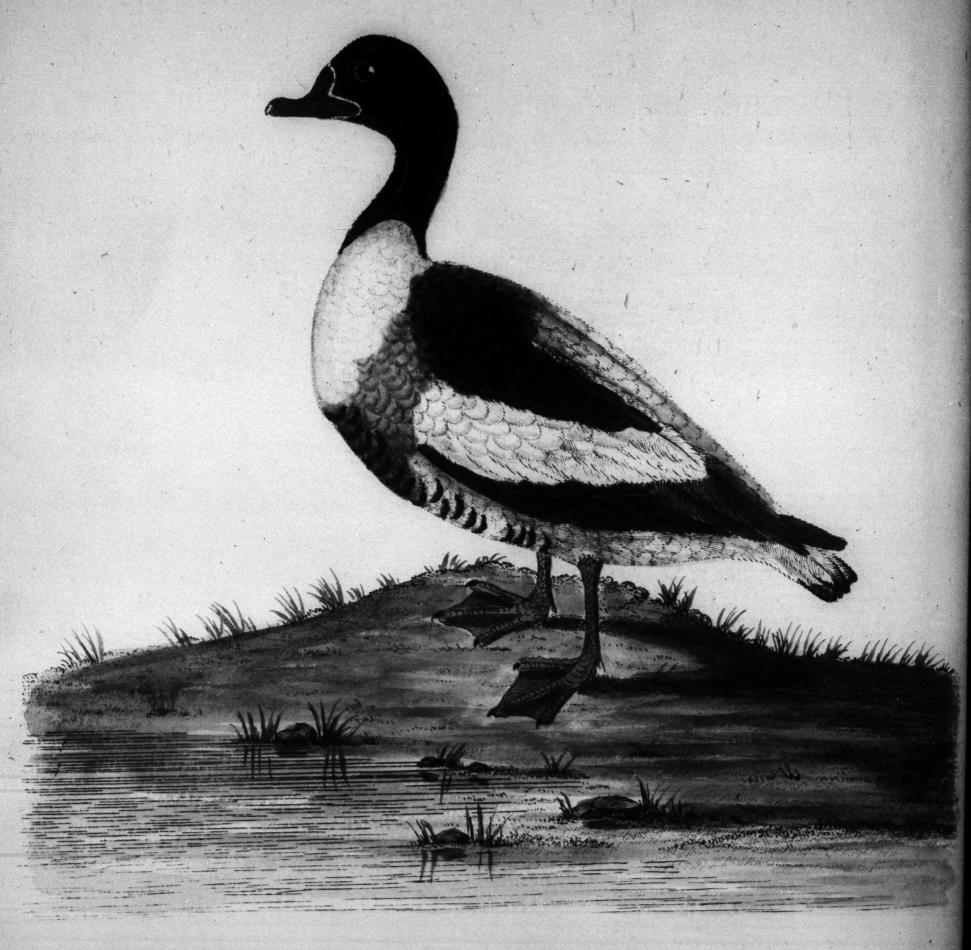
These birds are found in China and the Philippine islands, and are held in great estimation by the Chinese, who train them up to fight, as we do game cocks in England. And as they are of a very hot constitution, so much more so than any other bird, as to give rise to a proverb—warm as a Quail; the Chinese make a practice to carry them alive in their hands, as a security against the cold in winter.



Chinese Quail.







Mieldrake Male.